Sunday Edition

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XXIII NO. 15 BOMBAY: SUNDAY, APRIL 14, 1935 PRICE: TWO ANNAS

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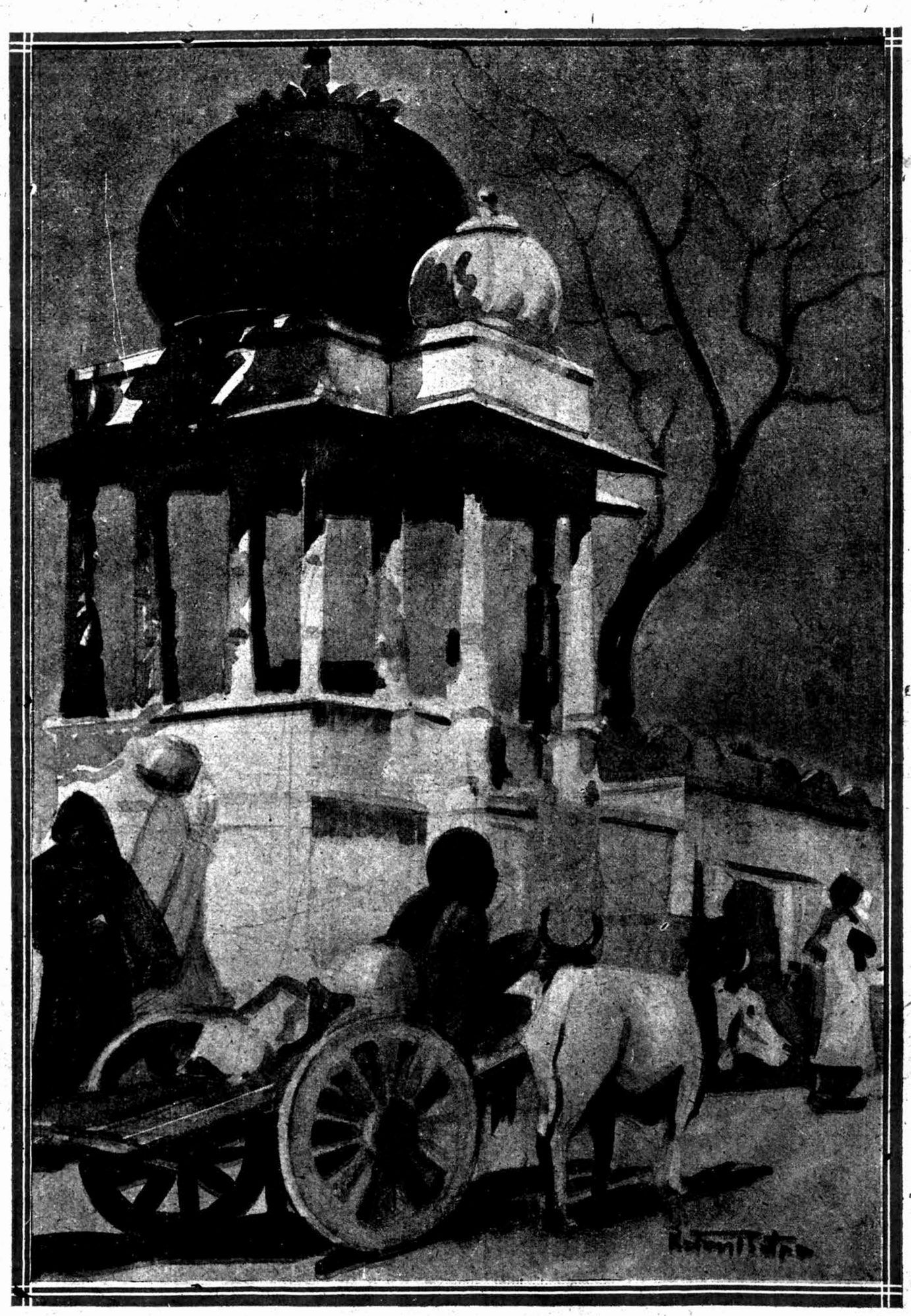
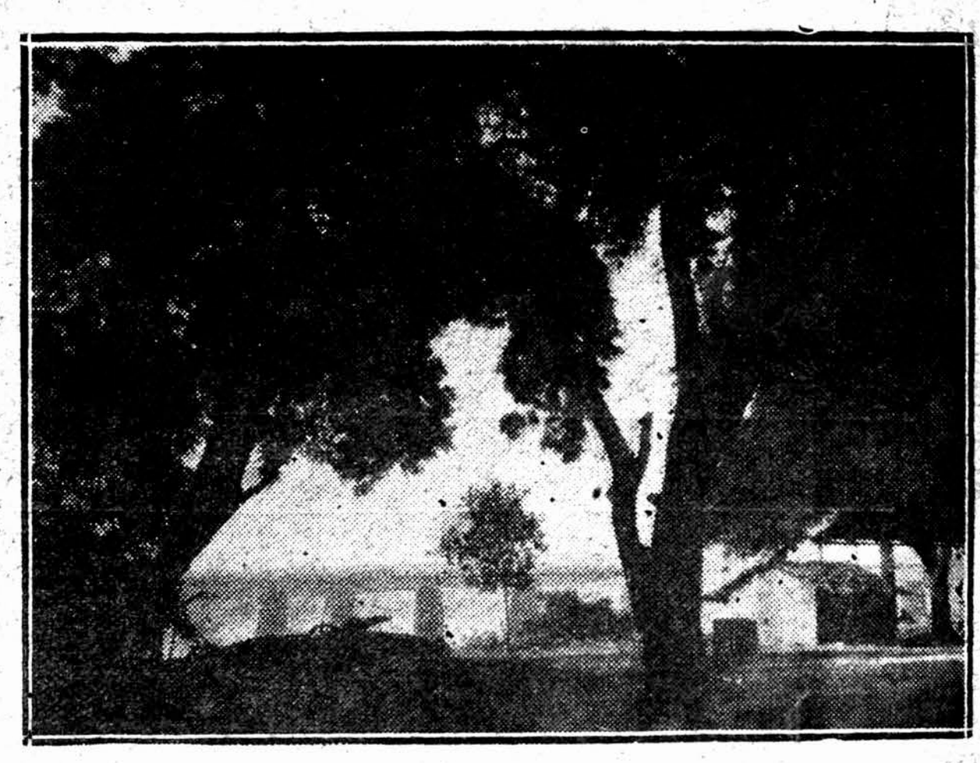
WAY-SIDE BEAUTY



The traveller who "sees" India in the most modern breathless way misses usually the beauty which is Indian which can only be seen in appropriate leisure. Literally hundreds of towns have been gifted with architectural and natural beauty spots, which not only enhance the value of travel, but enlighten by its way-side beauty the eyes and mind of the pilgrim. Here is a restful corner.

"Sunset on the Tapti."



The Jumna Bridge, Allahabad.

Physical culture for women: Students of the Mahila Seva Mandal, conducted by the Social Service League undergoing drill.

Hulgur Krishnacharya "Kinnri" Vidwan of the Mysore Durbar.

Two fair "cub artistes" playing duet in violin.

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on 21 April, 2017

The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: SUNDAY, APRIL 14, 1935 PRICE TWO ANNAS

HITLER TO JOIN EASTERN PACT

Britain's Anxiety Not To Estrange Germany

FRANCE STILL SUSPICIOUS

New Diplomatic Gathering At Rome To Organise Security Of Danubian Countries

(Special Cable).

LONDON, April 13.

Herr Hitler's consent to join the Eastern European Pact has encouraged the British, who are moving heaven and earth to induce Germany to rejoin the European concert, despite French preparations for a demonstration before the League Council on Monday against Germany's rearmament.

FRENCH SUSPICION

The French circles are suspicious of Herr Hitler's decision, but pin their faith to a strong League demonstration, whereby France, backed by Britain and Italy, hopes to create an organisation capable of imposing a financial and economic blockade of Germany in the event of further treaty violations.

BRITAIN'S ALOOFNESS

While Italy is believed to have adhered to the French view, Britain still remains aloof, fearing consequences of enstrangement of Germany. Many hope that the Council would decide to refer the whole matter to a committee whereby it would be shelved.

LAST STAGE OF CONFERENCE

The last stage of the Conference opened in brilliant sunshine at 9-30 a.m. Delegates were struggling to finish in order to leave for Geneva in the afternoon. The agenda was very full, consisting firstly, of Germany's return to the League; secondly, the question of increase of Austrian, Bulgarian and Hungarian armaments, in which the Little Entente is primarily interested; thirdly, the Central European Pact, including the position of Austria.

It is learned that Italy will shortly be submitting Germany a definition of non-interference in Austria which Germany has promised to consider. It is anticipated a new diplomatic gathering will be convened at Rome, to which Germany will be invited with the object of organising security of the Danubian countries.

Stresa.—Invitations to the Danubian Conference which will deal with the integrity of Austria and rearmament of Austria, Hungary and Bulgaria will be sent by Italy to Germany, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Rumania, Poland and France. Britain will send an observer. The Conference will probably meet at Rome on 20th May.

VENUE UNSETTLED YET?

A conference of States interested in the Central European Pact is likely to be held within the next month, but no decision is yet taken as regards which Powers will be represented or the venue.

The morning's meeting is being continued in the afternoon. The question of permitting increased armaments to Austria. Hungary and Bulgaria was discussed in the morning, but the views of the Little Entente must first be ascertained, in which connection the French influence will have great importance.

The reaffirmation by Britain, France and Italy that they will not tolerate outside interference in the Austrian affairs is shortly expected.—Reuter.

VIEWPOINTS OF FRANCE AND ITALY

Former Pleads For Cautiousness

PARIS, April 13.

A message from Stresa says that Italy urged the re-armament of Austria, Hungary and Bulgaria, at this morning's session. Britain was sympathetic, and France, though not in opposition, urged cautious handling.

Sgr. Mussolini particularly dwelt on Austria's inadequate army of 30,000 in view of Germany's rearmament. M. Laval pointed out that the Little Entente was bound to regard rearmament with uneasiness. An agreement with the ex-Allies was no less necessary than with the ex-enemies. The subject will probably be mentioned in the final communique to-morrow.

CONFERENCE AT ROME

JUBBULPORE TO WELCOME LEADERS

JUBBULPORE, April 13

In order to accord a befitting reception to the national leaders arriving here to attend the meeting of the All-India Congress Committee, a strong Reception Committee with Seth Govind Das as Chairman, has been formed.—United Press.

A London message says summertime begins at 2 a.m. on Sunday (14th April).

Stop Press See Page 7

GRAF ZEPPELIN DAMAGED

Famous Airship Suffers Mishap On First Atlantic Flight Of Year

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

PERNAMBUCO, April 13.

The famous German airship, "Graf Zeppelin," which has already crossed the Atlantic on numerous occasions, was damaged on her first Atlantic flight of the year It arrived from Rio de Janeiro in driving rain.

This, combined with a bad visibility, caused her to miss the mooring-mast, and swinging round, she crashed into a house.

The envelope has been ripped and two engines damaged, but it is hoped the repairs will be effected within a day.

"City Of Singapore" Blaze Controlled

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

PORT SUDAN, April 13.

The fire on the "City of Singapore" is controlled, and is confined to number one hold, in which all cargo is damaged. No apparent damage to the ship has been noticed.

A. R. MITHA ASSAULTED

Removed To Congress Hospital, Due To Injuries To Ribs

SEQUEL TO "SATTA KHEL" PICKETING

A dastardly assault was made on Saturday night on Mr. Abdur Rehman Mitha while he was picketing on Saturday evening against alleged sutta-khelwalas, at Lalbaug. He was assaulted by Mawalis and severely belaboured, as a result of which, it is reported, two of his ribs are broken.

It is further stated that Mr. Mitha, on his failure to dissuade those who were indulging in sutta-khel transactions, sent one of his associates to fetch the police. A policeman came up, in response, but he went back saying he would return accompanied by other policeman. Before they arrived, it is alleged, the mavalis assaulted him, as stated above.

He was removed to the Congress Hospital where he is being treated.

An ex-ray photograph of the injuries, it is understood, will be taken soon.

"POOR MAN TOTALLY IGNORED"

Why Congress Party Opposed Finance Bill

ITS WORK EVOKED ADMIRATION OF ALL, SAYS BHULABHAI

The National Week concluded on Saturday in the city of Bombay with a mammoth meeting held at Mandvi on Saturday night, when Sjt. Bhulabhai J. Desai, presided. Congress leaders, who addressed the meeting held under the auspices of the Mandvi District Congress Committee, included Messrs. K. F. Nariman, Mayor, and Mr. Nagindas T. Master, who explained the significance of the week.

Sjt. Desai, in a lucid speech, explained the work done by the Assembly Congress Party, in the first session of the Legislative Assembly.

He was confident that in the future the Congress Party in the Assembly would continue to render useful service. The stout opposition offered by the members of the Assembly to the Finance Bill, evoked the admiration of all sections of opinion in the country, he declared, and even the European group did not hesitate to congratulate them on their attitude towards the Bill in which the poor man was completely ignored.

"TRUSTEES OF INDIA"?

To justify the claim that the Government were the trustees of India, Sjt. Desai declared that the only course open to them was to respond to the popular demands by bringing about the amendments suggested in the Finance Bill. Thereby the Government might have to forego 6 crores of their revenue, but that sum represented nothing, compared to the army expenditure of nearly 50 crores

Mr. Nariman exhorted the residents of the Mandvi Ward to join the Congress in greater numbers.

At the conclusion of the meeting members were enrolled by the officials of the District Congress Committee.

(Fuller report of the meetinv will be published in Monday's issue of "The Chronicle.")

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12th April

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Tuesday 23rd, Wednesday 24th and Friday 26th at 10 p.m.

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हवाई जहाज द्वारा यात्रा
एक मास का मार्ग एक घंटे में
अति शीघ्र, सस्ती, सीधी, सुरक्षित, अच्छी व सुखदायक यात्रा।

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ہوائی جہاز سے یاترا
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ANNUAL READING

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Bombay's New Home Member

Mr. C. W. A. Turner assused charge of the office of Home Member to the Government of Bombay on Saturday in place of Mr. R. D. Bell, who left for England on four months' leave.

Mr. J. H. Garrett took over the duties of Chief Secretary to Government from Mr. Turner.

BOMBAY BAR COUNCIL

List Of Successful Candidates

The following candidates have passed the examination for the office of an Advocate of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, held on February 11, 1935 and the following three days:—

PART I. SECOND CLASS.

Nos. in Part I.: 1, 11, 12, 23, 35, 37. 55, 59, 62, 65, 73, 79, 83, 87, 93, 95, 97, 101, 102, 108, 109, 111, 117, 138, 149, 159, 166, 167 179, 183, 191, 202, 210, 213, 226, 228, 230, 234, 238, 239, 240, 242, 243, 244, 256, 265, 272, 275, 278, 279, 285, 287, 289, 295, 301, 315, 316, 318, 320, 327, 334, 341, 342, 345, 378, 384, equal to 66.

PART II. SECOND CLASS.

Nos. in Part II. 19, 26, 29, 44, 61, 79, 108, 109, 115, 142, 143, 163, 188, 209, 210, 212, 213, 215, 222, 234, 247, 267, 271, 283, 291, equal to 25.

WHOLE EXAMINATION.

(Passed whole examination, having passed in one of the parts previously).

Nos. in Part I. 23, 37, 65, 117, 230 243, 285, 287, 295, 301, 316, 345.

Nos. in Part II. 19, 26, 29, 44, 79, 108, 115, 142, 143, 188, 209, 210, 213 215 222, 234, 247, 267, 271, 283, equal to 32.

GAMBLING RAIDS AND ARRESTS

Dagroo Sakharam and five others were arrested by the Nagpada police on Thursday night after a gambling raid on a chawl at 12th Lane, Kamatipura.

It is stated that some satta chits marked coins and other instruments of gaming were seized by the police.

They were bailed out at the Mazagaon Court on Saturday till April 23.

In a gambling raid carried out by the Kalachowki police on Thursday night on a room on the ground floor of the Radhabai Chawl at the Kalachowki Road, Bapu Govind and eleven others were arrested.

The police seized a pack of cards and Rs. 5-10-0 in cash.

They were also bailed out at the Mazagaon Court on Saturday till April 16.

PARENTS CHARGE SON

Dhondoo Nursingh was arrested by the Nagpada police on Thursday on a charge of criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 1311|8.

It is stated that on January 25 last, the accused's parents left home for work in the morning, leaving him in the room alone. At the time he was unemployed. On return home in the evening they found the accused missing and discovered that cash and ornament valued at Rs. 1311|8 was stolen. A complaint was lodged with the police later.

Property worth Rs. 315 was recovered from the accused after arrest.

The Presidency Magistrate, Second Court, Mazagaon, remanded him in custody till April 18.

FRAUD ON RAILWAY ALLEGED

That he fraudulently demanded the return of the deposit of a season ticket bearing the name of Mr. Kalidas M. Hasetti on Friday at the Dadar station (B. B. and C. I. Rly.), was the allegation made by the police against Athikal Kunhunni of Guruvayur

He was ordered to be enlarged on a bail of Rs 40 at the Mazagaon Court on Saturday.

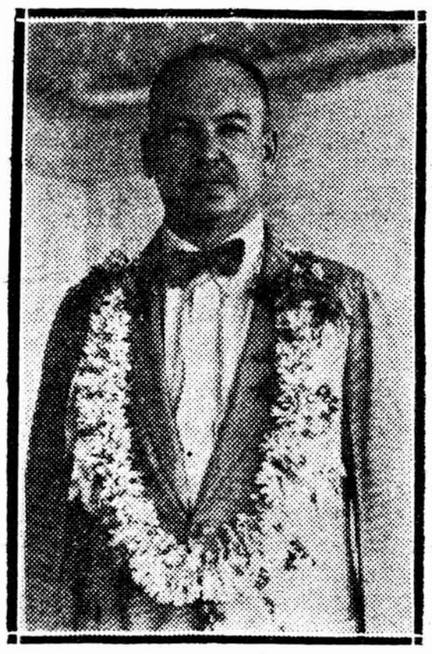
POPULAR MILITARY SECRETARY DEPARTS

Major Vaux Spends 13 Years In Bombay

Major Vaux, C. S. I., C. I. E., the popular Military Secretary to the Governor of Bombay left India on retirement on Saturday.

Major Henry George Vaux joined the 3rd Essex Regiment in 1900 and was gazetted to the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry in 1905. Three years later, he served as Aide-de-Camp to Lord Carmichael, Governor of Victoria, from 1903 to 1911.

He first came to India as A.D.C., to the Governor of Madras in 1911. From 1912-14 he was A.D.C. to the Governor of Bengal; and when Lord Marmichael came to India as the Governor of Bengal, Major Vaux was appointed Military Secretary to His Excellency. He also acted as Military Secretary to the Lord Carmichael's successors, the Earls of Ronaldshay and Lytton.



Major H. G. Vaux, C.S.I., C.I.E., M.V.O., Military Secretary to the Governor of Bombay, left for England on Saturday morning by the Mail Boat.

In 1922 he came to Bombay to act as Military Secretary to Sir George (now Lord) Lloyd. He continued to serve the Governors who succeeded Sir George, viz., Sir Leslie Wilson, Sir Frederick Sykes and the present Governor, Lord Brabourne.

Major Vaux was made a Commander de L'Ordre de la Couronne in 1926.

TETANUS FATAL AFTER SIX MONTHS

A workmen who had sustained burns while working in a shop at Arthur Road, six months ago died at the G. T. Hospital on Thursday of Tetanus.

Gunaji Mahadeo, the workman, aged forty, did not at first take notice of this, but six days back, it appears, sores developed on the affected spot and he was suspected to be suffering from lock-jaw. A relative removed him to the G. T. Hospital, but he died there on Thursday.

Dhondoo Hari, in giving evidence at the inquest on Saturday, stated that the deceased was employed in a shop at Ghas Bazaar as a coolie only for one day. On return home in the evening that day he said that some acid had fallen on his feet from a machine.

He had sores and did not go to work since then. Two days back the deceased's neck became stiff and witness took him to the hospital.

To a question, witness replied that he did not know at whose shop the deceased worked.

The Coroner did not think that any inquest was needed on his body as the death was due to tetanus.

STANDING COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN

Mr. G. I. Griffiths Elected In Triangular Contest

Mr. G. I. Griffiths, was elected yesterday chairman of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation for the ensuing year. There were three candidates: (1) Dr. J. A. Collaco, (2) Capt. Jos. Alban D'Souza, and (3) Mr. G. L. Griffiths.

Mr. C W. E. Arbuthnot presided and the election of the Chairman was proceeded with by ballot. In the first round Capt Alban D'Souza got 3 votes, Dr. J. A Collco 4 votes and Mr. G. I. Griffiths 7 votes. Capt. D'Souza was eliminated and the voting was proceeded with for the election of one of the two other candidates, viz: Mr Griffiths or Dr. Collaco. In the second round Dr. Collaco received 5 votes and Mr. Griffiths 9 votes. Mr. Griffiths was therefore declared elected.

Mr. Griffiths thanked the committee for electing him to the chair and hoped by their assistance and co-operation he would discharge his duties as Chairman fairly.

Dr Collaco being ill was not present. He was seized with heart attacks in the Corporation Hall last Thursday and was removed in an ambulance home. Since then he has been in bed.

POONA MURDER CASE

Sikh Found Guilty Of Killing Woman

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, April 13.

In the trial before the Sessions Judge of Narayansingh, the Sikh, on a charge of murder of Rahimatkhan and Hasanabai, a servant and mistress respectively of Balmukund Pandit, the jury this morning recorded a unanimous verdict of not guilty on the charge of murder of Rahimatkhan, and guilty on that of murder of Hasanabi.

Judgment is reserved till Monday.

The court room was packed to the utmost.

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

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LADIES' REVOLT

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BAYAKANCHE BUND

a great Mythological play by the well-known author Mr. K. P. KHADILKAR.

PLANS OPEN: Tickets can be had at the theatre on the days of the drama and on the other days at the Congress House, Girgaum Back Road, Bombay 4.

COMMENTS By N. J. CRITICAL and CYNICAL

Reading Newspapers

H. M. Bateman ought really to take note of Sir Henry Craik as 'The Man who never heard of the 'Modern Review" et (may we add) 'hoc genus omne.' Sir Henry really deserves to be immortalised thus. I congratulate him on his candour and courage,—whatever his critics might say. It really takes courage to defy the Fourth Estate. The newspaper is, perhaps the greatest excrescence of modern civilisation. (Thanks-Editor). Tea and the newspaper are two of our most cherished possessions, or put in other words they are what make of us willing bondslaves of a new age. Sir Henry has heroically broken one of the fetters, for which protagonists of the 'Back to Nature' cult ought to offer him all felicitations,—if not an address (in a suitable casket).

* * * *

Politicians & Prima Donnas

Sir Henry can also be complimented on thus becoming the confrere of that philosopher—statesman—Lord Balfour, whose proud boast it was, that he never opened a newspaper. Personally, however, I have always taken those protestations of politicians with the proverbial pinch of salt. It might be possible for an autocratic civilian like Sir Henry Craik to ignore the press altogether. Dictators supreme can be able to suppress it, but democratic leaders cannot afford superciliously to set it aside. It is inconceivable for example, that the future Earl of Lossiemouth does not religiously read the "Saturday Review"! Criticism would lose all its "value, and invective its" sting if it does not hit the target. Politicians and prima donnas must, indeed, be the most vigilant readers of newspapers: the former to find their latest abuse, the latter to pick up the bounuets of overnight. Sometimes, of course, the role is changed: the politicians might occasionally come across a welcome bouquet—though it might emanate from a rather suspicious source, while a prima-donna is confronted by abuse from some malicious 'Dramatic Critic' who was relegated to a pack seat.

* * * *

Margot's Anecdote

Margot, Dowager Countess of Oxford, tells a very revealing anecdote in this connection. She was staying as a guest of Lord Rosebery at Dalmery, and occasionally accompanied him on the midnight drives which were a passion with her host. One night prior to the outing, she happened to stray into Lord Rosebery's private sitting-room where she observed several newspapers marked with red and blue, pinned and spread out upon a table. Lord Rosebery was generally very genial in his 'starry rambles.' That very night in one of his expansive moods, he told the Countess that he always entertained the greatest contempt for the Press, and that he never looked at a newspaper! 'Remembering the papers' says Margot, that I had seen spread out and marked with red and blue, while waiting for him in his sitting room, I regretted this remark and turned the conversation on to other channels. The only comment I would like to make on this regret and the subsequent criticism is that both look too mild and un-Margot-like!

* * * *

On T.

I feel profoundly sorrowful for Mr. Shri Prakash not because of his denunciation of that divine beverage on the floor of the Legislative Assembly, but because of its obvious deduction, that he has never tasted Tea! See Naples and die; and Take Tea and talk,—against it if you can, without it if you would. "One touch of Nature makes the whole world kin" said Shakespeare. Had he known tea he would have added "One cup of tea makes it more akin." Tea is truly international, completely cosmopolitan. Condemning Tea because it encourages the sale of foreign crockery and furniture, is as irrelevant and ridiculous as criticising Tagore's poems for their being printed on foreign paper. Tea and poetry are the common heritage of the whole humanity. Improving on Rudyard Kipling I might say: There is neither East nor West, Border nor Breed; nor Birth, nor Afe nor Sex, when two persons sit face to face across the teapoy. The steaming kettle between them creates nought but the best camaraderie. Nobody knows the value of 'the cup that cheers but not inebriates' more than the great Dr. Johnson who used to consume twenty-four cups of tea every day. One can say with much justice that the distilled essence of that heavenly liquid which warmed the worthy doctor's voluminous interior can yet be seen in the 'bons mots,' preserved and immortalised by Boswell.

* * * *

"You For Me!"

Tea is the enemy of ennui, the soul of inspiration, the creator of confidence. 'Love and scandal,' says Fielding, are the best sweeteners of tea? And tea often serves as Cupid's true cordial:

"Tea for two, and two for tea;
And I for you, and you for me!"

This has often been many a love-born swain's song. Tea like a rainbow lends itself to endless variations. Take it 'weak'; it tastes good; make it 'medium': it is as well; sip it 'strong': it's still O. K. Add sugar and milk in any proportion you like, or drink it without them, and the brew is beautiful yet. Have it piping hot or some it icy cold, and neither will impair its essential virtue. If one wishes to realise the true merit of tea one must go to the hand of the Rising Sun. It is not for nothing that the Japanese have raised tea-drinking to a ritual, and its service to a fine art. They recognise the soul-stirring properties of the celestial 'cha' No Japanese maiden's education will be deemed complete unless she is a perfect master of the Tea Ceremony. To decorate the tea-table artfully, to handle the tea-pots delicately, and to sip the infusion gracefully is the hall-mark of the Japanese woman's culture. One wonders if Japan has become one of the 'Great Powers' mainly because of its worship of that mighty portion.

* * * *

Socials Owls

Julius Caesar held men who thought too much to be dangerous. Personally I always suspect the fellow who refuses tea, or protests against it! They are ultra-puritan, anti-social; they lack the milk of human kindliness and the sugar of human brotherliness; they are always misologists, and are often found to be misogynists. Nothing spoils a social party as the non-partaker of tea, who sits frowning before you like a gloomy owl, his soul incapable of being kindled by that glowing liquid. Woe unto him, I say, even if he be a Congress M.L.A.! Cibber paid one of the truest tributes when he said: "Tea then soft, than sober, sage, and venerable liquid,—than female tongue-running, smile-soothing, heart-opening, wink-tippling cordial, to whose glorious insipidity I owe the happiest moments of my life, let me fall prostrate!"

O glorious cup of Tea! What can be finer than thee?—save another one!!

* * * *

A Journalistic 'Helen'

Reuter has kept us tantalisingly ignorant, Mr. Editor, about the fate of Herr Berthold Jacob, the journalist who was abducted by the Nazis. I have been deeply ruminating over the probable repercussions of this novel 'romance'. This is the first time in the history of abduction that a journalist has earned such a fame. Abduction are always interesting, when international, their appeal becomes irresistible! Was not the Trojan War fought for the abducted Helen and did not that intriguing episode serve as the inspiration for Homer's immortal 'Iliad"? All the elements of romance and of an impending tragedy are apparent in the present abduction. Herr Jacob, it appears, was a refugee in Switzerland and was supposed to be conducting anti-Nazi propaganda. He was decoyed from Strasburg to Basle, from where he was forcibly driven across the frontier into Germany. This incident has led to a first-class political complication. The Swiss Foreign Minister solemnly affirmed in the Federal Council Switzerland's determination to pursue diplomatic measures to the very end. In case Germany refused to liberate Herr Jacob M. Motta threatened to invoke the Swiss-German treaty of arbitration and conciliation. Now one wonders what reply Paris—I mean Der Fuhrer gives to this ultimatum. Should one expect a modern edition of "The Siege of Troy?" Of course, the new version differs from the old in one essential. It was Helen's infatuating face that served as the fate of Paris; here it is the pungeant pen of Herr Jacob that has provoked this latest indiscretion of the Nazis. I must, therefore, improve upon Homer and apostrophise thus:—

"Is this the pen that launched a thousand slips.
"And hurt the topless powers of Adolphum?

* * * *

"Crime And Punishment"

I take the following from "Spectator,' which in his turn has taken it from "The Sunday Referee."

"In seven years of married life a Canadian couple have had no fewer than eighteen children, the births being:

After twelve months ... Triplets
Ten months later ... Twins
Eleven months later ... Triplets
Twelve months later ... Twins
Eleven months later ... Twins
Twelve months later ... Triplets
Twelve months later ... Triplets

The husband is a French-Canadian jobbing carpenter who at the age of nineteen married an eighteen-year-old Icelander."

The "Spectator" concludes by asking: 'Would Crime and Punishment be too strong a heading?'

* * * *

Coup de Grace

Have you heard of the poet, who on loudly protesting that he wanted to do something—big—clean—, was asked to go and wash an elephant? So Au Revoir!—

ANTIFOULENE

YOUR MOUTH
YOUR TEETH
YOUR THROAT

AT ONE OPERATION

An excellent germicidal gargle, mouth-wash and liquid dentifrice. A mere mouth-rinse with DILUTED "Antifoulene" cleanses the teeth, mouth and throat, relieves halitosis (or bad breath), takes away the odour of alcohol and tobacco and guards against air-borne infection. It has '101' other uses besides!

Concentrated
ANTIFOULENE
THE FRAGRANT FRENCH ANTISEPTIC

From any chemist or from

A 6 oz. bottle costs only 12 annas and lasts a long time, because it has to be used diluted in water 20 to 100 times its quantity! Buy a 2 anna-trial tube today and if satisfied, buy the larger and more economical packing.

PARAGON PRODUCTS, Fort, Bombay.
At CALCUTTA: 13, Pollock St. At MADRAS: 10, Broadway.

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Chaitra Shud 11, 1991
Muslim: Mohurrum 10, 1353
Parsi: Avan 10 1304
Sunrise: 6h 22m
Sunset: 6h 56m
High Tide: 9-22 21-38
Low Tide: 3-22 15-04

MONDAY, April 15.

Municipal Corporation, Special Meeting 4-40 p.m.

TUESDAY, April 16.

Improvements Committee, 4-10 p.m.

HINDUS AND KARACHI FIRING

To-day (Sunday) at 7 p.m. (S.T.) in the Girgaum Back Road Arya Samaj Hall, a public meeting of Hindus will be held to protest against Karachi firing and demand enquiry.

BAND NOTICE

The band of the Ex. Service (I.A.) will play a programme of music at the Chaupati Bandstand to-day (Sunday) commencing at 6 to 8 p.m.

MAGEN HASSIDIM

The fourth anniversary of "Magen Hassidim" Synagogue 14 Morland Road Bombay will be celebrated to-day (Sunday) at 5 p.m. (S.T.).

BENGAL CLUB

The members of the Bengal Club, Parel, will meet on the occasion of the Bengali New Year 1342 Celebration at the Club premises to-day (Sunday) at 7-30 p.m.

TAMIL NEW YEAR'S DAY

In connection with Tamil New Year's Day, the members of the "Geetha Reading Class" will be 'At Home' to all Tamilians to-day (Sunday) at 5-0 p.m. (S.T.) at Chubildas High School, Dadar (B. B. C. I.)

LOKMANYA SEVA SANGH

The 12th anniversary celebrations of the Lokmanya Seva Sangh, Parle and the opening ceremony of the Tilak Mandir Extensions will be held to-day (Sunday) at 5 p.m. (S.T.) when Loknayak M. S. Aney will preside.

MYSORE ASSOCIATION

In connection with the Sri Rama Navami Celebrations there will be a Musical Performance by Midwan Shivruddrappa, Asthan Vidvan of Mysore Palace, to-morrow (Monday) at Matunga at 8-30 p.m.

DR. MOONJE'S LECTURE

Under the auspices of Young Men's Hindu Association Dr. B. S. Moonje will deliver a public lecture in the premises of the Association, Girgaum Back Road, to-morrow (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. on "Hindus and Nationalism."

THE UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

"We do not Die—The Meaning of Crucifixion and Resurrection" will be the subject of a free, public lecture to be delivered at the Hall of the United Lodge of Theosophists, Jehangir Wadia Building, 51, Esplanade Road, Fort, to-day (Sunday) at 6-15 p.m.

FOUND

A B. B and C. I. Railway Season Ticket between Borivli and Dadar is found by the Passengers and Traffic Relief Association. The owner may take it from the office of the Association at Albert Building, 346, Hornby Road, Fort.

CHILDREN'S GATHERING POSTPONED

The 3rd Children's Gathering due to be held at Hyderabad (Sind) during the ensuing Easter Holidays has been postponed to May on account of the smallpox prevailing there.

Definite dates will be announced later on.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The N Y K steamer 'Toyama Maru' left Colombo for Bombay on the 11th instant, and is due to arrive here on Monday the 15th April at day light.

Messrs Dollar Steamship Lines s. s. 'President Polk V. 35' left Singapore on the 6th instant via Colombo with passengers and general cargo for Bombay. She will arrive in Bombay on the 18th instant and sail again on the 19th instant with passengers and cargo for Suez, Port Said, Alexandria, Naples, Genoa, Marseilles, New York and Boston.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

REGAL—"Biography of a Bachelor Girl." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 4 p.m.

ROXY—"Chhatrapati Sambhajee." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.

CAPITOL—"Tropical Express." Daily at 6 and 9-30 p.m.

CARLTON—"The Private Life of Don Juan." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

PATHE—"Here is My Heart." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

WELLINGTON—"The Life of Virgie Winters." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 3-30 p.m.

WEST END—"Barrister's Wife." Time as usual.

GLOBE—"Insafki-Top." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-45 p.m.

MINERVA—"Chandrasena." Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 3 p.m.

KRISHNA—"Amrit Manthan." Daily at 6-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 3 p.m.

IMPERIAL—"Vengeance is Mine" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.

MAJESTIC—"Rang Bhoomi". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Wavelength 350.9 and 31.36 metres. 10-30 a.m. Light Music. 12-0 noon. Military Band Concert. 1-0 p.m. Close down. 6-0 p.m. Violin Solos. 6-30 p.m. Light Music. 8-0 p.m. Empire Relay. 9-0 p m .News in Hindi 9-10 p.m. Weather Report and News. 9-20 p.m. Studio Service. 10-0 p.m. Close down.

Empire Broadcasting

7-30 p.m. Big Ben A Religions Service, inaugurating the 40th Annual Assembly of the National Free Church Council, at Llandrindod Wells, April, 1935. Relayed from the Grand Pavilion. 8-15 p.m. Reginald King and his Orchestra. Ivor John (Tenor). 9-00 p.m. The B.B.C. Orchestra (Section C), conducted by Julian Clifford. 10-00 p.m. Weekly Newsletter and Sports Summary. 10-20 p.m. Organ Interlude.† 10-30 p.m. Close down.

†Gramophone records

TAJ MAHAL LITHO WORKS

SECURITY OF RS. 1,000 DEMANDED

The Printer and Publisher of the above Press which was to start within a week at Bellasis Road appeared before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, on Saturday, to file a declaration.

A security of Rs 1,000 has been demanded of him under the Special Powers Emergency (Press) Act of 1932.

SRI RAMAKRISHNA JAYANTI

The hundredth anniversary of Sri Ramakrishna Paramahansa will be celebrated at the Ramakrishna Math, Khar, to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.). Poor feeding in this connection will be conducted from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICES

Superscribed mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa per s.s. "Aymeric" via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 6-30 p.m. on Wednesday the 17th instant.

Mails for Australia per s.s. 'Ormonde' via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 6-30 p.m. on Tuesday the 16th instant.

BOMBAY THEOSOPHICAL FEDERATION

Mr. Maneklal H. Vakil will lecture in Gujarati at the Theosophical Society, Blavatsky Lodge Hall, French Bridge, Chowpatty, to-morrow (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) on "Adyar Talks of Mr. J. Krishnamurti."

PREMKOREBAI LOTVALA SCHOLARSHIPS

Applications from women students for the Six Scholarships should be sent to the Trustees as soon as possible after the declaration of the Examination Results, but in no case later than 15th of June 1935. Forms of application can be had from Miss Bachuben R. Lotvala, Arya Bhuvan, Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4.

PATHE TO-DAY 10 a.m., 3-30, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

"LIFE IS GOD'S GIFT"

Keep It Unsullied And Untarnished, Says Centenarian Haji

Of the several hundred pilgrims that have already returned to India after performing their Haj pilgrimage there is one Haji Muhammad Adal, an agriculturist of Jaunpur district, U.P., who according to his own statement, is over 100 years of age but still retains the vitality of a man of 70.

In reply to a question he said that personally he had never thought about the secret of his wonderful health, like breathing and appetite, good health seemed to be merely a part of himself requiring very little care on his own part. He, however, agreed to the suggestion that the occupation in which he had spent most of his life was perhaps to some extent responsible for keeping him fit.

HAND OF GOD

"Our life," he said, "is a gift from God and must be treated as such. It requires but ordinary care that is usually devoted to gifts from persons whom we love and honour to keep this gift unsullied and untarnished. The rest should be left in His hands. He may prolong or shorten it as He thinks fit and to my mind the matter entirely rests with Him and is not our concern. I have seen people engaged in outdoor work and of just as good constitution as myself but far more careful of their health dying comparatively young. It is in such cases that we see the hand of God."

His advice is "Eat simple and coarse food, lead open-air life or if you are unable to do it, get as much fresh air as possible into your lungs, and take plenty of exercise." This much, according to him, one owes to himself and to God and any neglect to observe these rules is always followed by punishment in the guise of ill-health or death.—A.P.

RULER OF KOTHI STATE DEAD

REWA, April 13.

The death has occurred of the Ruler of Kothi State, Baghalkand Agency, Central India, in the Rewa House, Allahabad.

Gloom is cast over the whole State as the late Ruler was very popular and enlightened and was taking keen interest in the welfare of his subjects, particularly in the direction of removing illiteracy.—United Press.

MINERVA

TALKIES, Lamington Road.
Daily 3 Shows: 5-30, 8 and 10-30 P.M.

PRABHAT'S NEW
Mythological Jewel Picture

'CHANDRASENA'

A Golden leaf from the Great Epic "RAMAYANA"

Featuring:—
NALINI TARKHAD
and a Galaxy of
PRABHAT-STARS
Wonderful "NAG-LOK" Settings
Novel Background Music!

Direction:
Western India Theatres, Ltd.

KRISHNA

TALKIES, Dubash Theatre
Daily 2 Shows: 6-15 and 10 P.M.
PRABHAT'S EPIC JEWEL

"AMRIT MANTHAN"

Commanding continuous run
for the 27TH WEEK!

REMEMBER— "Amrit Manthan" is the BEST PICTURE in the Town

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

Jehangir Wadia Building,
51, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Free Public Lecture

"WE DO NOT DIE"

The meaning of Crucifixion and Resurrection and the festival of Easter.

Sunday, April 14th, 6-15 p.m.

ALL CORDIALLY INVITED
No Fees. No Collections.

SECTION 144. AT ETTUGUDI

Prohibition Of Inhuman Practices At Chitra Poornami Festival

NEGAPATAM, (By Mail.)

On the report of the Sub-Inspector of Police, Velankanni and on the sworn statement of the Inspector of Police Negapatam circle, Mr. K M. Unnithan, I. C. S., Joint Magistrate of Negapatam passed on April 8 the following order under section 144 Cr P. C. in connection with the "Chitra Poornami" festival of the celebrated shrine at Ettugudi:—

"Whereas information has been laid before me that devotees attending the festival in Sri Subramanya Swami temple at Ettugudi from 15th April to the 18th April 1935, are likely to resort to (1) Hookswinging, (2) Hook dragging that is dragging cars other than toy cars by means of hooks inserted into the human body, (3) carrying of Kavadies other than toy kavadies by means of hooks inserted into the Human body and (4) piercing the muscles of the human body with metal rods, practices which are likely to prove dangerous to human life and safety:

INHUMAN PRACTICES

"I do hereby prohibit such practices as mentioned above from being resorted to at the above festival and also in an area within five miles radius of Ettugudi and I do hereby prohibit any person or persons from appearing at the festival or in any place in area within a radius of five miles from Ettugudi resorting to any of the above practices and I do hereby further prohibit any person or persons in Ettugudi and within a radius of five miles of Ettugudi from assisting in such practices or in bringing to the temple any person or persons resorting to any of the practices above mentioned."

The order will take effect from the 15th April and will be in force till the 19th April 1935 (both days inclusive).—A. P.

COMMUNAL CLASH AT HAZARIBAGH

Six Injured And Admitted To Hospital

HAZARIBAGH, April 13.

Six Hindus, including a sub-inspector of police have been admitted into hospital suffering from injuries stated to have been received in the course of a communal riot yesterday on the occasion of Ramnavami. It is reported that local Hindus took out a procession carrying flags inscribed with the emblem of Mahabir. Muslims objected to this on the ground that they would have to parade the streets of the town with 'paika' in celebration of Mohurram and this would be contaminated by the touch of the flags.

Local authorities, however, directed that no 'paika' should be formed until evening, when the Hindu procession would have concluded.

WOMAN'S APPEAL NOT TO FIGHT.

In the clash that followed brickbats and lathis were freely used. Some of these were collected by Srimathi Saraswati Debi, a woman leader, who made over the weapons to the police and entreated members of both the communities not to indulge in violence.

The Deputy Commissioner, the Superintendent of Police and the Deputy Magistrate visited the place with a small armed force. The situation is now under control.

Mr. Krishna Ballabh Sahay, a Provincial Congress leader, has been asked by telegram to come to Hazaribagh.—A. P.

INDIA LOSES GREAT AUTHORITY ON STATES' PROBLEM

Bombay's Tribute To Late Prof. Abhyankar Who Devoted Whole Life For Country's Cause

"It would not be an exaggeration to say that India has not so far produced a greater authority on Indian States' problems. He was a very unse fish man who devoted his life to the country's cause. In his death India has lost an unassuming and devoted servant.

This tribute was paid by Mr. S. A. Brelvi, presiding over a meeting at Blavatsky Lodge, on Saturday evening convened by the Indian States' People's Conference, to condole the sad demise of the late Professor Abhyankar.

Mr. Govindlal Shivlal, Mr. Mathuradas Matani and other speaker speaking on the occasion, paid glowing tributes to the memory of the late Mr. Abhyankar, and eulogised his work in the cause of the Indian States' people.

Mr. Brelvi said that the late Mr. Abhyankar devoted his whole life and energy to a cause which was not yet receiving the attention that was its due. The Indian National Congress, it was very well-known, had adopted, until a few years ago, a policy of non-interrerence in the affairs of the Indian States. Mr. Abhyankar was one of those who had made it clear that the distinction made between British India and Indian States was a very artificial one and that the cause of Indian freedom was the common cause of oth. Professor Abhyankar had lost no opportunity in emphasizing the need of co-ordinated efforts on the part of the people of Indian States and of British India, because he realised that so long as autocracy remained entrenched in Indian States, the cause of Indian freedom would never prosper. The federal constitution which the British Government was determined to foist on India brought home the danger to the cause of Indian freedom to which Mr. Abhyankar had constantly drawn attention. Under that constitution not only would the autocracy of the Indian Princes be assured but their nominees to the federal legislature, who would virtually by either the nominees of the Political Department or amenable to its influence, would hold the key position and be a perpetual force for reaction. A federation which sought to combine autocracy with democracy was a mockery of freedom. Those, therefore, who like Mr. Abhyankar, were striving to secure the introduction of responsible Government in Indian States were truly serving the cause of Indian freedom.

Many good qualities, the speaker continued distinguished the late Mr. Abhyankar. His one outstanding quality was thoroughness. What he did not know about the problem of the Indian States was not worth knowing. It would not be an exaggeration to say that India had not produced a greater authority on Indian States problems. Mr. Abhyankar could persuade and convince with remarkable success. By his death the people of Indian States had lost the most authoritative exponent of their aspirations, the Indian States one of their best friends and the country one of its unselfish and devoted servants.

REGRET AT UNTIMELY DEATH.

Raja Bahadur Shivlal then moved the following resolution:

"This public meeting of the citizens of Bombay, held under the auspices of the Indian States' People's Conference expresses its grief at the sad and untimely demise of Prof. G. R. Abhyankar, a prominent constitutional lawyer and a great champion of the rights of the States' people.

"This meeting places on record the unique services rendered by the departed leader for the sacred cause of the emancipation of the States' people, and sends its consolations to the bereaved family of the deceased."

The mover said that the late Professor Abhyankar had taken great interest in politics, and concerned himself mainly with the affairs of the people of the Indian States. Since 1917 he was fighting and agitating for their cause. He had a deep knowledge of the various Treaties between the States and the Government, and struggled hard to introduce responsible government in the Indian States, wherever possible.

Continuing, he said that the 'bloc' of the States' nominees in the new Constitution would be a very reactionary one, and would impede progress at every step.

Mr. Mathuradas Matani, in seconding the resolution, said that the one quality which distinguished the late Mr. Abhyankar was the unassuming manner in which he served the people of Indian States.

RAISE A MEMORIAL.

Mr. Kannaiyalal suggested the raising of a suitable memorial to Mr. Abhyankar.

After Messrs. Samaldas Gandhi Kanji Budhdeo and Manishanker Trivedi had paid tributes to the memory of the late Mr. Abhyankar, the resolution was passed, all standing.

The meeting then terminated.

REVIVING CONGRESS COMMITTEES IN SIND

KARACHI, April 13.

In order to revive the Congress Committees in towns and villages in Sind, the President of the Sind Provincial Congress, Dr. Choitram Gidwani, accompanied by a few devoted workers, has started his programme.

They visited Tatta and were instrumental in forming a Congress Committee and a Harijan Sewak Sangha.—United Press.

C-in-C Tours Frontier

PESHAWAR, April 13.

H. E. the Commander-in-Chief arrived at Peshawar yesterday morning by train and after a short halt, left for Dargai.

From there he paid a visit to the scene of present operations in Agra area, Malakand Agency.

The Commander-in-Chief returned to Peshawar in the evening and left by train for Rawalpindi.—A P.

Youth Sent To Borstal For 4 Years On Breach Of Trust Charge

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, April 11.

Mr. Fernandez, the city magistrate of Poona, ordered a youth Bhimappa Shivalingappa Padshetti to be sent for four years to the Borstal School at Dharwar on a charge under section 420 of the I.P.C. Bhimappa was charged with alleged breach of trust in regard to a sum of Rs. 75 in March last.

CONGRESS WORK IN S. KANARA

Dr. Hardikar's Propaganda Tour For Provincial Conference

(From Our Correspondent.)

MANGALORE, April 13.

Mr. Kochanna Bhandari, a prominent Mangalore worker, once Secretary of the Provincial Congress left for Delhi at Thakkarbappa's call. He takes training in Harijan work there for three months.

It is understood he will be appointed Inspector in South India Harijan Sangha.

DR. HARDIKAR'S TOUR.

Dr. Hardikar returns completing his Coorg propaganda tour. He addressed Hindi students last evening urging the necessity of learning the national language. Dr. Hardikar and Srimati Kamaladevi with party left for tour in connection with the provincial conference and visit important taluka centres.

Brisk preparations for the conferences is going on.

WILL NASIK KEEP PEACE?

Adequate Precautions By Authorities To Meet Situation

NASIK, April 13.

Although Ramnavmi day celebrations in Kalaram temple passed peacefully, anxiety is felt in all quarters as to how Nasik would fare to-morrow, the Ekadasi day, with its banned Rath celebrations and Tazia immersions. Adequate precautions have been taken to meet eventualities by the authorities.

The Pujaris made an unsuccessful attempt to move the Bombay High Court to set aside the District Magistrate's order.

Sanatanists are holding a meeting to-night to decide on their action to-morrow.

Harijans too held a meeting last night at which leaders spoke deprecating the attitude of sanatanists.—A. P.

ALL-INDIA HINDI SAMMELAN

Madras Invitation For Next Session

MADRAS, April 12.

The Secretary, Dakshina Bharat Hindi Prachar Sabha, Madras, writes:

At a public meeting held at Madras under the joint auspices of the Dakshina Bharat Hindi Prachar Sabha, the Arya Samaj, the Veer Vachanalaya and the Gujarati Mandal, a resolution was passed, inviting the All-India Hindi Sammelan to hold its next sessions at Madras.

It may be recalled that 17 years ago the Sammelan held a session at Indore, under Gandhiji's presidency and it was at that time that the work of Hindi Prachar in South India was inaugurated.—A. P

KHORSHED BANU FOR VICE-CHAIRMANSHIP

"First Lady From Broach" To Be On School Board

(From Our Correspondent.)

BROACH, April 12.

At the special meeting of the local Municipal School Board Sjt. Thakorlal Diwan moved that Srimati Khorshed F. Homavala be elected vice-chairman for the period of three years. The proposal being duly seconded was unanimously accepted by the meeting. Srimati Khorshed Banu is the first lady from Broach to hold this post for the first time in the history of local School Board.

LIGHTED CIGARETTE PIECE DOES IT!

Disastrous Blaze In Patna Guts 200 Houses

PATNA, April 13.

How a piece of lighted cigarette caused a disastrous fire resulting in the destruction of about 200 houses situated within a distance of about a mile, is narrated in a report received from Sitamarhi.

It is stated that a lighted cigarette was thrown over a 'tatti' shed, which was set ablaze. The fire was soon fanned by the westerly wind and it spread throughout the locality.

The total loss is estimated at Rs. 2 lakhs.—United Press.

UDAY SHANKAR SEASON

Will Open At The Excelsior

Since his return to this country seven months ago, Uday Shankar has been devoting his attention to the art of "Kathakali" dancing prevalent in Malabar which is believed to be the survival of the classical Hindu art of ancient India.

Uday Shankar spent nearly a month in Malabar studying the "Kathakali" technique. Based on this technique he has created new dances under the guidance of an expert speciallly brought from Malabar.

In February this year Uday Shankar and his party commenced a tour of the principal cities of this country and their new programme has been received with the same enthusiastic reception as his first programme in 1933.

Uday Shankar's season will open at the Excelsior on Saturday, the 20th instant and will last for a week. It will be watched with keen interest. And, the Excelsior is bound to attract the attention of the increasing number of dance enthusiasts in the city.

Muharram Processions Abandoned In Ranchi

RANCHI, April 13.

The annual Muharram processions on the seventh day have been abandoned by Muslims as a protest against Order under section 144. A tense atmosphere prevails.—A. P.

ITALY AND ABYSSINIA COME TO UNDERSTANDING

LONDON, April 12.

It is announced that Italy and Abyssinia have agreed to submit the frontier dispute to a commtitee of conciliation.—Reuter.

Aliens Act Exemptions

DUBLIN, April 13.

"Citizens, subjects or nationals of the countries of the British Commonwealth Nations" are exempted under a Government order from the application of the restrictive provision of the Aliens Act. The Government Information Bureau recalls that the Act empowers the executive to make exemptions where agreements are in force with other countries.—Reuter's Special.

Conciliation Committee To Meet At Cairo

STRESA, April 13.

The Committee of Conciliation to which Italy and Abyssinia have agreed to refer the dispute will probably meet at Cairo.—Reuter's Special.

EARLIER CABLES

Germany's Dramatic Gesture Tells

MUSSOLINI'S CONCERN ABOUT LITTLE ENTENTE

STRESA, April 13.

There are indications to-night that the Conference may not be concluded until Sunday as disarmament and Germany's return to the League are yet to be discussed, after which there is much work to be done by the Drafting Committee in preparing a final communique.

It is learned that the question of permitting some rearmament of Austria, Hungary and Bulgaria was discussed to-day although not too deeply.

Signor Mussolini has agreed that any rearmament of those countries must ultimately depend on the attitude of the Little Entente.—Reuter's Special Service.

POLAND WELCOMES GERMAN DECISION

GENEVA, April 12.

The important modification of Germany's attitude may profoundly influence not only the outcome of the Stresa talks, but the whole European situation. Germany's decision will be particularly welcome to the Polish Government, which has been particularly embarrassed regarding the attitude it should adopt in view of the Franco-Soviet agreement in principle. If Germany sees no objection to this agreement, Poland has even less cause to take umbrage at it. It is expected that another conference on a wider basis will be necessary to establish the bases of the two kinds of pacts, to which Sir John Simon referred. These will then be open to accession by all members of the League, as well as Germany, the United States and Japan.—Reuter's Extra Special Service.

EVIDENCE OF GOODWILL

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

BERLIN, April 12.

It is confirmed that Baron von Neurath communicated to the British representative the announcement made by Sir John Simon, but the official communique on the subject was not expected before to-morrow.

It is generally expected that Germany's move will be interpreted here as a great concession calling for similar evidence of goodwill from other powers

GERMANY'S MOVE IMPRESSES FRENCH

PARIS, April 13.

Germany's move does not aid matters greatly, is the view of the majority of observers here. Only her entry into a mutual assistance pact will be of much value but the fact that she is ready to sign a non-aggression pact is taken to mean that she desires to collaborate with other powers.—Reuter

SIMON SPRINGS SURPRISE

STRESA, April 12.

Sir John Simon sprang a surprise at the conference when he announced that the German Government was now willing to participate in an Eastern Pact of non-aggression, even if certain signatories who had also contracted undertakings of mutual assistance, recorded a separate document. This information was conveyed by Baron von Neurath to the British Ambassador in Berlin and the new move by Britain to secure the return of Germany to the League is regarded

Baron von Neurath.

as one of the prime results of the Stresa Conference.

It is expected that around this new development further Anglo-German contacts will materialise, and Sir John Simon's announcement adds significance to the reports current to-day that the British Government desires to make fresh contacts with Germany, before arriving at any decision on the European situation.

During the day agreement was reached regarding the French appeal to the League and the view was expressed that an ultimate League resolution should provide close study by the League of methods for preventing further unilateral treaty denunciations. No agreement was reached on the question of sanction.—Reuter

FRANCE'S APPEAL TO LEAGUE

STRESA, April 12.

It is understood that Britain will support France's appeal to the League by her vote when the matter comes before the Council The conference concludes to-morrow.—Reuter

PACT TO GUARANTEE AUSTRIAN INDEPENDENCE

STRESA, April 12.

Following the long statement by Signor Mussolini France and Italy will now prepare the draft of the pact for the guarantee of Austria's independence, Herr Hitler having expressed willingness to examine such a pact.

It was also agreed to give further study to the proposed Western Air Pact with special reference to the position of Britain and Italy. Ultimately it is expected that a Conference of all the Powers concerned will prove necessary and the rumours are increasing that this is likely to be held in London.—Reuter's Special

BAER-BRADDOCK BOUT

Title Match To Come Off In Mid-June

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

NEW FORK, April 13.

Johnston, match maker, Madison Square Garden, confirms that Baer and Braddock have been matched for a title bout, which, will probably, be held mid-June in Long Island Bowl.

MORE SWIMMING RECORDS

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

CHICAGO, April 13.

The world swimming records have been established by Jack Medica for 200 meters and 220 yards in free-style, in two minutes, and seven and two-tenths seconds, and two minutes and seven and nine-tenths seconds, respectively.

AIRWOMAN'S SOLO FLIGHT

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

BATAVIA, April 13.

Jean Batten, a young New Zealand airwoman, attempting a solo flight from Sydney to England, arrived at 14/35 hours, from Timor, having left Darwin at 06-30, on Friday.

She is flying in the same machine used for the record flight between England-Australia last year, which was accomplished under 15 days.

U. S. MOTOR TYRE WORKERS TO STRIKE

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

WASHINGTON, April 12.

The Federation of rubber workers of the Goodyear, Goodrich and Firestone factories is threatening to strike at a protest against the continuance of the company unions and companies' attitude towards the Federation. The Labour Secretary, Miss Frances Perkins, conferred at length with the rubber manufacturers, after which she said she was more hopeful of averting a strike. She indicated that the executives of the three Companies were adopting a helpful attitude.

Hoare Suffers From 'Flu

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, April 13.

Sir S. Hoare is suffering from influenza. It is stated to-day, the illness is "running its course."

STOP PRESS

KHYBER PASS

PESHAWAR, April 13.

The authorities state definitely that the Khyber Pass is open to traffic. A toll of a rupee per head has been imposed of late.—A.P.

"C.R." ON HIS RETIREMENT

MADRAS, April 13.

"Congress in this province or anywhere else is an undying entity," said Mr. Rajagopalachariar, addressing a meeting in connection with the National Week. Referring to his impending retirement, he observed: I wish to retire not only from Congress work, but from all public activities. If you keep speaking about my retirement, you will weaken yourselves, therefore do not worry about me, but strengthen the Congress and be loyal to it.

Mr. Satyamurti, who presided at the meeting, made an earnest appeal to Lord Erskine to dissolve the Bobbili Ministry, as, in the speaker's view, it had lost the confidence of the electorate.—A.P.

OVERSEAS SECRETARY WANTED

Imperial Citizenship Association Press Need For New Post On Government Of India

The Council of the Imperial Indian Citizenship Association have addressed the following letter to the Secretary, to the Government of India, Department of Education.

"Dear Sir,—I beg to transcribe below for early consideration the following resolution of the Council of the Association:—

"Resolved: That the Council of the Imperial Indian Citizenship Association, after giving the problem its full consideration, has come to the conclusion that the time has arrived when the Government of India should have a separate Secretary in charge of the interests of Indians Overseas and earnestly requests the Government of India that, in keeping with its sympathetic policy towards the welfare of Indians Overseas, it should without delay take steps to give effect to this resolution.

"The Government of India are fully aware of the growing importance of the position of Indians Overseas. The anti-Indian Decrees in Zanzibar might have been averted or at least mitigated in their severity if the Government of India had been informed about them in time.

"The recommendations of the Carter Commission in Kenya is another recent instance when the Government of India were kept in the dark regarding the deprivation of the rights of their nationals in that Colony. Even the "Manchester Guardian" remarked that the Commission went beyond its terms of reference.

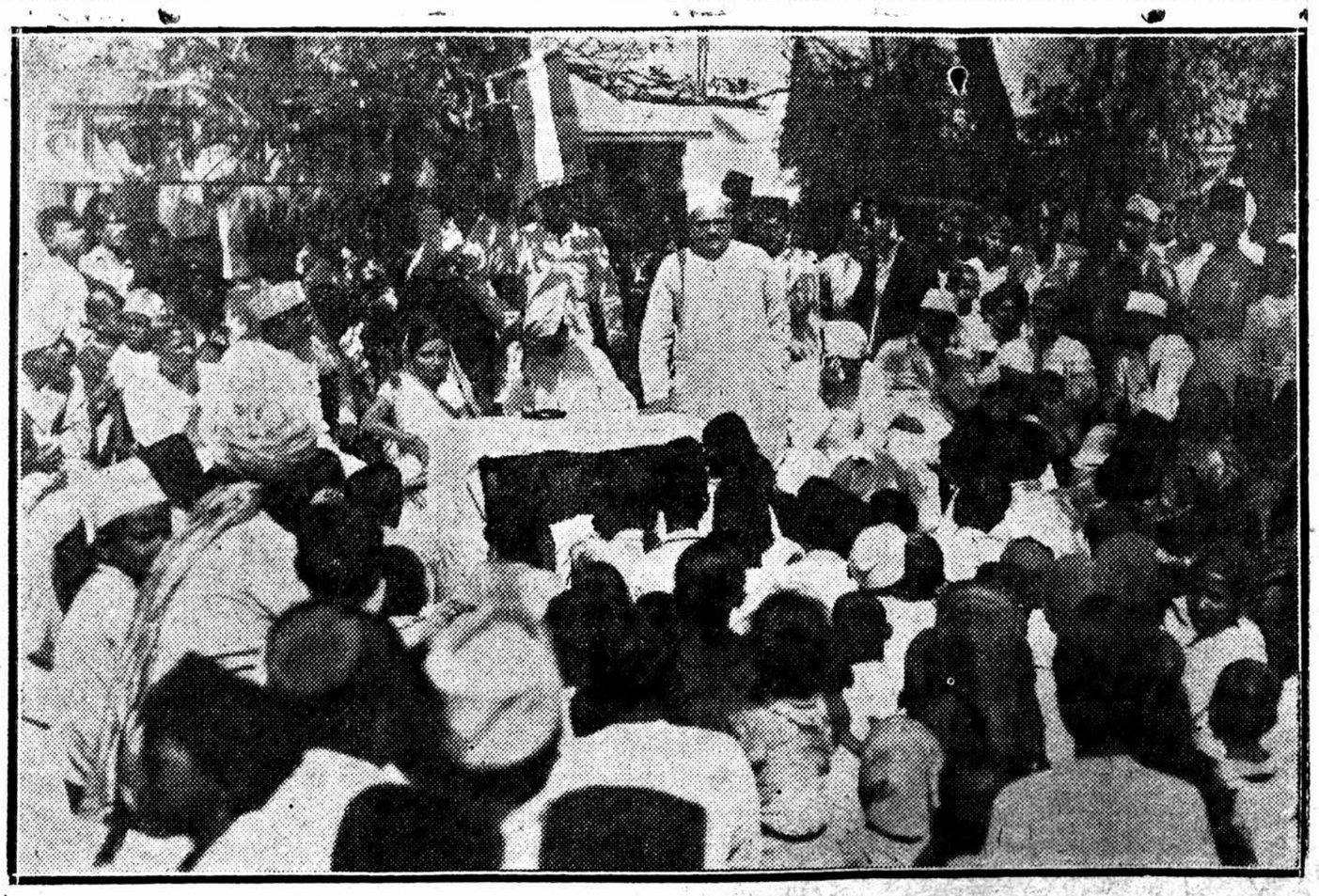
"At present, land in the Highlands can be transferred to other than Europeans with the consent of the Governor but now a definite legal ban has been imposed on Indians against their doing so. A member of the House of Commons characterised the action of Secretary of State as 'a serious alteration of policy' without the consent of the Parliament.

"These events in Zanzibar and Kenya have greatly agitated the minds of Indians in Fiji where they have no security of tenure of land. They are beginning to apprehend that their future status is not assured.

"The Ceylon Land Development Bill which will debar Indians from holding land in the Island even if they are domiciled there, is another instance. The multifarious problems facing Indian communities in distant lands like the West Indies and British Guiana require the timely assistance of the Government of India. Before long Indians Overseas will include our countrymen at Aden and in Burma and the duties of the Secretary who is already overworked will be increased.

"These and many other difficult situations that may arise from time to time require constant and sympathetic watch on the part of the Government of India and the Council of the Association is strongly of opinion that effectively to safeguard the interests of Indians Overseas, the appointment of a separate Secretary is not only an emergent necessity but is overdue.

"The Council of the Association earnestly hope that the Government of India will sympathetically consider the resolution."



The opening ceremony of the Harijan School at Dharavi was performed by Srimati Zaveri Ben Jamnadas on Friday morning. Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas addressing members present at the opening ceremony:

Sir Joseph Bhore, Commerce Member to the Government of India, accompanied by Lady Bhore, left for England by Saturday's mail boat. Sir Joseph will represent India Government at the forthcoming Jubilee Celebrations.

THUNDER-STORMS IN BENGAL

Bombay Seismograph Records Two Earthquake Shocks

POONA, April 13.

The western disturbance caused fairly widespread rain along the north-west frontier and a few falls in Kashmir and in the North Punjab and now lies as low pressure area over the south-west Punjab. Thunder storms caused light local showers in Orissa, Bengal, Assam and Upper Burma. The temperature is markedly below normal in the north-west frnotier province.

CHIEF AMOUNTS OF RAINFALL

Chaman, Parachinar and Mirashah one and half inches; Quetta and Cherat one inch; Peshawar three quarters inch; Murre hal an inch; Rawalpindi, Srinagar, Fort, and Sandeman quarter of an inch; Chanddali, Balasore, Cherrapunji and Sibsagar quarter of an inch; Cox' Bazar, and Chittagong half an inch, Silchar, three-quarters of an inch Myitkyina and Yamethin quarter of an inch; Toungoo three-quarters of an inch and Coonoor and Kodaikanal half an inch.

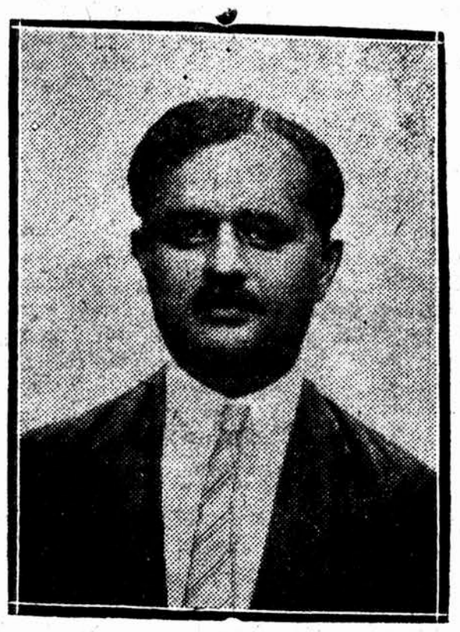
FORECAST

Rainfall will decrease but continue locally in Baluchistan and increase in North-West Frontier Province and increase and extend in Kashmir and the Punjab and in and near the west United provinces Hills. Local thunder showers may recur in south-east Bengal, Assam and upper Burma.

Moderate to heavy rain likely to begin in and around Kashmir within the next 36 hours.

EARTHQUAKE REPORTS

Two earthquake shocks of slight intensity with their origin about 1,770 miles away, both apparently after-shocks of the moderate earthquake shock with its epicentral region in Karagum near the Caspian sea reported yesterday, were recorded by the Bombay seismographs at 18 hours 20 minutes on Friday, 12th April and at 4 hours 7 minutes on Saturday 13th April.—A.P.



The late Dr. Ramdas G. Mehta, M.B.B.S., who passed away suddenly from heart-failure at Bhavnagar on the 11th inst. The deceased rendered valuable service as House-Surgeon of the Free Emergency Hospital, Bombay, during the last Civil Disobedience movement.

BUDGET PASSED SECOND TIME

Kalyan Municipal President Says Board Has Power To Do So

(From Our Correspondent).

KALYAN, April 12.

With reference to the report regarding the passing of the budget for the Kalyan Municipal School board second time within three months, Mr. S. V. Raje, the president of Kalyan Municipality, states that there was nothing wrong in doing so, as the Municipal board is empowered to revise the budget under the provisions of the Primary Education Act of 1923.

The president explains that the budget for Rs. 43,750 passed on January 30, last by the Municipality was a "preliminary" budget contemplated by rule 140(1) of the Rules framed in 1924 under the Primary Education Act. A local authority has to sanction an amount for the school board on the lines of its suggestion to enable Government to allot provincial grant.

Proceeding the president states: "Under rule 140(2) as soon as the provincial grant for the year has been sanctioned, the School Board has to make such modifications in the budget as may be required and to submit the revised budget to the local authority for its final sanction. The same rule empowers the local authority to make such modifications as may be necessary before sanctioning it.

Nothing Irregular

"On March 31, the Municipality made the final budget for the School Board and in view of the revised budget and reduction in the provincial grant reduced the amount to *Rs.* 33,000. There was nothing irregular or illegal in doing so, as under the Primary Education Rules two independent budgets are contemplated and the local authority is invested with power to make any modifications in the final budget.

Any departure from the preliminary budget in the final budget does not involve such a modification or alteration in a prior resolution of the Municipality, as requires the Municipality to follow the procedure laid down in section 26 (12) of the District Municipal Act for altering or modifying a prior resolution of the Board regarding the same matter."

"I GUARDED KINGS"

Memories Of A Political Police Officer

On Special Mission With Balfour Frustrating A Bomb Attempt

By EX-INSPECTOR HAROLD BRUST
(late of the Special Branch of New Scotland Yard)

(For the first time, the Inside Story of Thrills and Dangers during Mr. Arthur Balfour's Special Mission to America during the Great War, is told by the Man Ordered to Guard the Statesman with his life."

A meeting of the British War Cabinet at the Premier's residence was over, and the most important man in England came out through the narrow doorway into Downing Street, London, and the pale Spring sunshine.

Detailed to guard one of the conclave, I had been waiting for some hours, and was relieved in mind when I had escorted my charge safely to his home.

Dangerous days, those of the Great War period-days of grim peril for the leaders and tremendous responsibility for the men who guarded them. for their lives were in our hands. If ever a Special Branch detective wanted variety, he got it then; beds were scarcely slept in, surveillance duty was constant, and no man knew in the morning where he might hang up his hat at night. It was a life of vivid adventure, and the tang of it got into the blood.

On Special Mission

It was in the nature of things, therefore, that on reporting at Scotland Yard on the Thames Embankment, my chief should greet me with—

"Pack a bag for a long journey, Brust. I'm sending you on a special mission."

I nodded.

"You will be away perhaps a fortnight, may be longer. Your destination is to be kept secret. Don't reveal it to anyone—not even your wife!"

I nodded again. "Where am I going, sir?"

"With Mr. Balfour to America!"

My chin went up at that. Here was an adventure after my own heart. Arthur Balfour (later to become the first Earl of Balfour) was one of the most eminent English statesmen of the day, and at the moment was Foreign Secretary.

"He is taking out a Special Mission," said my Chief, "and I am entrusting you with his safety. I need not emphasise that you'll have to keep both eyes wide open. The situation in America is a bit awkward, and you may see some fireworks!"

"I'll do my best, sir," I said.

Packing my bags, I had them sent to the Euston Station, in readiness for speedy exit from England.

It had been arranged that another detective should accompany Mr. Balfour to the railway terminus, so I proceeded to Euston alone, arrived well in advance of the hour appointed for the departure of the Mission, and took a stroll with one of the Railway detectives who was on duty to ensure the safe departure of our train.

The Sinister Hand

Of course, nobody except a very restricted circle knew of the arrangements or even of the projected Mission, but I was soon to have a very vivid demonstration of the excellence of the working of the German Secret Service, operated from the Wilhelmstrasse, Berlin.

I could scarcely believe my eyes when I saw a tall, shapely, fashionably-dressed and exceedingly pretty woman strolling nonchalantly along the departure platform. I knew her—was sure of it! Knew her as one of the most dangerous women I had ever encountered.

Attractive though she appeared to the eyes of the uninitiated, to me there was something exceedingly sinister in her presence.

I watched her closely for a moment or two to make sure that I was not mistaken, then I moved towards her.

Well, Miss Eulenburg? What brings you here?" I demanded.

She started abruptly, on being addressed. Then, recovering her superb poise.

"I am afraid you are mistaken," she said in faultless English. "I am Mrs. Mainwaring."

She made as though to pass on—and at that very moment I saw purring into the station a car carrying the detectives who preceded the Minister's car. I intended taking no chances.

"Consider yourself under arrest," I told her sternly. "I know perfectly well who you are. If you are using the name of Mainwaring you will probably be proceeded against for offences against the Aliens Restrictions Act. I am going to hand you over to a police colleague.

"I do not know you—" she began. "How dare you—."

"Brust—Inspector Brust of Scotland Yard," I said. "And you remember me very well."

"This is monstrous," she exclaimed. "Show me your authority!"

I did so, and reminded her that she had seen the same card before. She saw then it was useless to bluff further.

"Inspector," she said, lifting large, expressive eyes to mine, "I assure you I am innocent of any offence against your country. I am married to a Frenchman now and am visiting relatives in this country."

"You will explain all that at the Yard," I said. Then, calling a colleague, I handed her over to him.

"This is Olga Eulenburg," I said. "She was suspected of stealing Naval plans from Portsmouth before the War, and our information is that she is a German agent." I pointed out that her file was in the Department records, well documented, and Olga Eulenburg, protesting volubly, was taken away.

I found out afterwards that she had a French Passport and a toy revolver, loaded in every chamber, in her hand-bag!

On that occasion she was deported, but later she met her fate on the Ramparts of Paris when her guilt as a German spy was proved up to the hilt.

What might have happened if she had got near Mr. Balfour, I tremble to think, because she was a desperate character and absolutely fearless, possessed of steel nerves and a fund of resource.

I knew now that the journey was going to be no picnic. If we encountered an enemy agent so dangerous at the very outset of the Mission, what might we not encounter before we were through?

With Mr. Balfour

However, the party embarked and the train moved off without further incident. I rode in a compartment behind Mr. Balfour, and several times each hour walked past his compartment to see that he was safe. We were making for Scotland, for unobtrusive sailing to U.S.A. from a northern port.

At Dumfries the train stopped and according to plan we went to a local hotel for the night. Had we stayed at a Glasgow hotel news would have leaked out that Mr. Balfour was travelling through with a lot of luggage and a big suite. We were keeping our journey as secret as possible, and at Dumfries we thought that Mr. Balfour had come to address a meeting to inspire Munition workers around Dumfries and Gretna to greater efforts.

The next day we entrained again and reached Greenock just after night-fall. By motor-cars we travelled from the Railway station to the River Clyde, where, anchored in the fairway with lights dimmed, a spectral ship in the murk was the mighty ocean liner 'Olympic,' with steam up and ready for the voyage.

After conducting Mr. Balfour to his State-room, I posted a junior officer for night watch, entered my own cabin next door, and was soon asleep. In the morning I found to my amazement that the ship had not sailed.

Mr. Balfour nodded to me.

"We are encountering some delay," he observed.

"Yes, sir," I replied. "I expected departure under cover of night."

He looked about with a whimsical smile. "I am bound to all sorts of secrecy," he said, "but I suppose I may tell my guardian—for your ear alone. The navy people have some reports of German submarines operating nearby. Hence the Naval precautions out there."

I glanced through a porthole, and saw quite close to the 'Olympic' four of those small fast fighting ships called 'destroys.' A closer inspection showed that the guns were manned and ready for action on all four.

Three days we lingered in the River Clyde, while Mr. Balfour chafed at the delay, but the Naval Authority would not permit the ship with its important cargo to leave Port until two submarines, operating in the Irish Sea near the Mouth of the Clyde had been accounted for.

Then, the danger removed after some brisk hunting, we were allowed to proceed.

Alarms Of The 'Olympic'

The Olympic turned its nose westwards, slammed its great bow into the Atlantic rollers, and the spinning log dragging in the creaming wake of our passing began to reel off the sea-miles.

Despite rough weather, I contrived to enjoy the voyage immensely. It was a change after hard work on land, though, of course, danger was ever-present and the ship's officers disconcerted us several times each day with a'armist "Boat-Drills."

Oh, those 'boat-drills"! Never was such excess of zeal! When the alarm bells rang there was nothing to indicate whether it was a test or an actual alarm. Orders were that all passengers and crew should fasten on their life-belts and make their way to the boats allotted them in case of emergency.

All this was piling on the agony for me, because of course my first duty was to get hold of Mr. Balfour and hurry him to the Captain's boat. "Hurry him!"

I firmly believe that not "all the King's horses and all the King's men" could have done it. Certainly the Kaiser's submarines could not!

When the alarms went off, he would stroll quietly and philosophically towards the boat, pausing to fasten up the straps of his lifebelts, turning an amused eye upon my agitated efforts to make him hasten.

"These belts," he would say, "may be a most excellent device and exceedlingly useful, but they are a confounded nuisance, officer."

We encountered storms and later, off the Newfoundland Banks, icy fog. I was glad when at last we made Halifax Harbour.

I might mention that during the voyage I discovered my august charge, in moments of relaxation, with his nose buried in a book. Himself an intellectual and a Great Thinker—his published works including "A defence of Phirosophic Doubt," "Theism and Humanism," "Criticism and "Beauty" and "The Foundations of Beief being notes Introductory to the Study of Theology"—I supposed him to be immersed in some thoughtful tome of the type which he wrote himself.

Imagine my surprise when I saw the cover of the book—a "thriller" by William Le Queux!

He noted my amazement, and looked up with a swift smile.

"Are you criticising my taste in literature?" he asked.

I hastened to murmur a respectful negative

"I like detective stories," he remarked, tapping the book. They are diverting and sometimes highly amusing. You are a detective. What do you think of these tales?"

"In my opinion," I said, "they are rarely true to life."

"Ah, but does it matter?" he countered. "After all, they serve their purpose?"

And if such a man as this renowned Minister of State approved the fiction detectives of highly coloured romance, who was I to cavil? It was an interesting sidelight on the character of a very great man.

On The Special

At Halifax I was given a carefully worked-out time-table of Mr. Balfour's programme. We entrained for the American border and there President Wilson had sent his railway train, the 'Presidential Special', to carry the statesman and his suite to Washington—a compliment which pleased Mr. Bafour immensely.

That President of America certainly knew how to travel in comfort! His train had every royal train in Europe beaten to a frazzle! There were bathrooms, excellently appointed sleeping cars, observation car at the rear, reading rooms, dining rooms, typists' rooms, library, hairdresser's shop with manicurists and chiropodists in attendance—and a Turkish bath!

No untoward incident occurred and Washington was reached. On the platform to meet the Mission were Mr. Lansing and President Wilson's Military Secretary, Colonel Harts.

They greeted Mr. Balfour with great cordiality and then there was a concerted rush by batta-

(Continued on page 18).

The Soul Of Oceans

A Fantasy

By

Vinayak Vitthal Dalvi, Aravali.

Far away from the lands of materialists and scientists, amidst the mountanous billows of a mighty ocean hung a tiny island, a veritable dreamland, like the half-bloomed, pensive bud of a white rose that shoots up a little high over the green and velvety foliage. In the azure sky over the island, big, fleecy clouds remained floating which when the wind blew sailed away towards the vague curve of the horizon. Like the quivering white quill of a night bird, the shadows of the passing clouds quivered. Moments fled into minutes, minutes passed into hours. hours into days and days into years and centuries after centuries, rolled on but that it tle island remained as it was, so happy so peaceful. It seemed it would enjoy enternal peace.

Throughout the days and nights the invisible spirits on that island heard the sad music of the wind and deafening roars of of the waves.

The shape of that island was round. A narrow ribbon of white sand ran round it, except at one point. where dark, weather-beaten rocks stood in a hillock. On the inner side of the sandy shore grew up lofty cocoanut-trees and some kinds of palm trees. Their long leaves always beckoned to the sea-fairies from their deep and impenetrable emerald homes. In the middle of the island was a thick forest, where day and night bloomed millions of beautiful and fragrant flowers that generally bloomed in the tropical regions and are always carefully guarded by hick shrubs green herbs and deadly cobras. Around these starry flowers hung a heavy aroma that held Nature spell-bound. Sitting on the delicate creepers, sweet-throated birds bubbled forth their sonorous and warm—melodies that thrilled the heart of the island From under the green thicket fell the slanting rays of the seting sun and every drop of water looked like a dazling diamond.

The name of the island was "Mudrika"—a ring. In the centre of Mudrika stood a majestic white tower Dream. It looked like a palace built of the petals of lilies. Its lower part disappeared in the thick forest while its upper part stood high and unfettered against the dome of the immense sky.

* * * *

The sun had gone down in the Western horizon and the shadows of the approaching night were gradually lengthening over the turbulent waters of the ocean and that beautiful island. Twilight was covering that region and rendered every visible thing uncanny. The wind became colder and blew more vigorously than before. The waves of the ocean boomed louder and voiced their love for the unseen which the approaching night was to unfold.

Some stars twinkled in the black sky. They looked as pure as dew-drops on the petals of roses and lilies . Then the Moon. the most beautiful Moon rose in the sky with all her majestic splendour and cast her mystic and quivering beams over the world. The ocean sang a song. a long and dulcet song. But the moon-light was the soul of that music. Leaves rustled and whispered a tune. A large cloud veiled the Moon. Its shadow fell over dream and enhanced its original beauty.

Time passed on and everything became calm.

In his left hand Chaudamani held fast the goblet of sweet wine. With his right hand he drew aside the window-curtain Moon-light entered the hall and Chaudamani stood at the window and with his vacant eyes looked towards the far-off region where the ocean met the dim, hazy curve of the sky. But soon he recovered his senses, turned back and looked at his master Vik rant, who was fast aseep in a soft and white bed. The reflections of the mellow moonlight that fell over the white hall spread softly over the bed.

But in that feeble light everything was visible—Vikrant" muscles, his crisp and black hair, his narrow and long eyebrows, aquiline nose, broad and prominent forehead and between his two coral red lips his fine white teeth.

Wind rushed through the trees and the creepers rustled their leaves and flowers and entered the hall with the sweet fragrance.

* * * *

Vikrant was sleeping quietly. The rythmic rise and fall of his chest continued for a long time. But the fragrance carried by the wind entered his nostrils. It awakened him. In that semi-conscious state of mind he smiled for a moment,—the smile that is the beautiful language of Soul. But soon that smile disappeared between his two red lips and he spoke some inaudible words.

Standing where he was, Chudamani first scrutinised the face of his sleeping master and then slowly and softly said, "Get up, Oh my sire and drink this elixir."

Not an inch his master moved but he pursued his lips, raised his eyebrows and remained in trance.

'Sire, Sire, art thou in trance? The dome of the sky is studded with millions of beautiful stars. The Moon is spreading over the world her light like the flow of argentine. How splendid looks the ocean! My lord. open thy eyes!"

And to his great delight Vikrant opened his eyes, those dark and dreamy eyes. They had a queer lustre in them. The stray hair loosened from the locks played over his broad and steely face. Respectfully he looked at the stars, said his prayer. slowly got up from his bed and drank the elixir.

"My worthy servant, I would like to tell you something"

"I am at thy service my lord."

"Listen, I dreamt a beautiful dream. I was hearing the sweet songs of an angel which your call brought to an end. A charming damsel sat under a creeper that blossomed over a bower. She smiled at me. Her voice was so sweet that I remembered the red drops of Persian wine dripping into a diamond-flask. She was beauty personified. The langour of Eternity shone in her eyes, and her movements revealed the mystery of Seven Tones. When she laughed roses bloomed over her delicate cheeks and her shapely bosom swayed up and down. But—O' what a wonder! What can I tell you? She is beyond description....." He stopped and tried to think coherently. After a moment he said, "Most charming thing about her was not her beauty alone. What puzzled me much was her changing body. One moment I saw a girl, the next moment—what a wonder I saw a well-developed, muscular young man who had a bronze skin. The girl looked charming because of her golden voice. The man looked so fierce because of his deep raucous voice that remained thundering like the continuous roaring of a nimus.

Chudamani stood puzzled. He thought his master's dream had some mysterious significance. It was beyond his power to come to a definite conclusion. And he retired.

Vikrant was deeply engrossed in his toughts but all the while his eyes remained wide open. Had he been aware of what was going on before him he would have seen the white foam floating on the crest of the billows. He would have seen a stray little bird shooting forth on an aimless flight into the invisible Unknown. But all these things were dancing before his physical eyes—his mind lay closed to all of them.

A faint streak of light shone on the horizon. It came nearer and nearer and all of a sudden a big shaft of light dazzling and powerful, fell straight on he surface of the horizon. Vikrant became aware of the coming object, he stretched his eyes and tried to see what it was.

A white yacht was poising over the waves and was coming towards them.

But the next moment the yacht vanished. "What a surprise! How could it disappear? Whose yacht is that?"

"Mine"

Vikrant turned back and saw the big black figure of a man standing behind him.

Vikrant tried his best to think but he could not.

"Now Lord, I know thee not..

* * * *

The big eyes of that man were red as though they were emitting fire. Without knowing what he was saying he cried aloud". How deep!. It's unfathomable. How strong are these currents? They rush forth like a tornado. Who is he .....?"

"I am the Soul of Oceans"

Through the open windows Vikrant looked on the ocean. It was so calm and quiet.

"Vikrant, your transcendantal love and real devotion have brought me here."

His voice was deafening What remotest part of this world it came from? Was it a reality or a dream?

"It's not a phantasmagoria. I have come to you".

"My Lord, I cannot understand thy words".

"Listen, God wishes to see every person doing his duty. One must not try to escape Destiny, as one cannot do it. The greatness of human beings lies in their observing His Great Dictates. Man or woman, none can swerve even an inch from his or her destined path. If one has to suffer one must do so without grudging. But these transcient suffering are a prologue to the eternal bliss. Now in your case God wishes to see you spending three more years with your family.

"Lord, getting tired of that worldly life and inspired with love for you I came here. Should I go back? I prefer death to that"

"Hush! These things are not under my control. And even if they were Your lot must be bravely borne by you and you alone. It's imperative! To run away from this world is cowardice; to face it boldly is heroism. For try as you would you could not undo what His powerful brain has conceived and His mighty hands have done."

"Yes, my Lord."

"If in one phase of the Eternal Life one enjoys, it is at the cost of the pleasure that he would have got in the phase to come."

Vikrant remained silent His dark eyes turned darker still. The shadows of doubts darted across his brain.

"Vikrant, look at me. Am I an exception to this Great Rule The Almighty has made? It is the Universal Rule! How restless am I?

But it is his Supreme Desire that I must be restless." "My mighty Lord. I will never break the law ordained by God Himself. Neither will I forget thy counsel. I am a humble servant always at thy feet. How can I disobey thee? I love you with my heart and soul." He pondered a bit and asked, "May I ask thee the significance of thy dual personality in my dream?"

"Oh, it personified my changing moods. It shows that nothing will ever remain in a static state. Everything that seems visible is a part of that vague and limitless expanse of Nothingness. And the universe itself is the outcome of a great change and the world lives today more because it so rapidly changes"

"I know that now".

"To-morrow when you get a call, go home".

"Yes, I will."

"Vikrant!"

Vikrant looked up He thought the sky was shattered to pieces. That voice was such. It was more resounding than the peal of stormy clouds. Within an infinitesimal part of a moment he realised the truth. But the light emanating from the Soul of Oceans was blinding him.

But even then he saw.....

* * * *

At the head of that lofty person amidst the faint foggy light was the Arctic Ocean. Looking at it he felt a chill which he thought, froze his marrow and benumbed his body. Not a single moment since the construction of this vast cosmic universe the Soul of the Oceans has enjoyed peace. But the train of Vikrant's thoughts gave way when he saw at the feet of the Soul of the Oceans mountainous icebergs slowly drifting over the emerald waters of the Antarctic. That part too was indescribably cold. Everlasting twilight brought over the ocean kaliedoscopic changes. The wind even at its normal speed sped off like a devilish cyclone. Then he turned his eyes to the left and saw the boundless Pacific. It looked dark and fathomless. At the right hand of the Man was the Atlantic roaring like a terrible giant that will in no time devastate the whole world—only his Great Master must let him loose. At the heart was the Indian Ocean receiving the holy waters from the rivers of India. There in the water he saw the reflections of the snow-

(Continued on page 19).

NAPOLEON'S "NO" TO AERIAL WAR

Woman Balloonist's Tragic Flight

It is the year 1809—the Empire of Napoleon is at the height of its glory—no one foresees its coming collapse.

The new nobility seeks thrill after thrill, Paris is full of animation. A sensation of the day is Mademoiselle Lenormand, the fortune-teller, whose salon is always crowded. She enjoys the patronage of the Empress Josephine, and has even been summoned to the Palace by Napoleon himself.

One day, amid the diplomats and beautifully gowned ladies in the sneer's anteroom, a modestly dressed woman, with pale free and gleaming eyes, is noticeable. She is Sophie Blanchard, widow of a lately deceased inventor. Francois Blanchard had actually tried to invent a carriage that would move without horses—by its own power! Flying was his great aspiration and he had made some ballon flights, accompanied by his wife.

She it was who now awaited the words of Mademoiselle Lenormand.

Prophetic Words

"Your future lies in the air! You will devote yourself to flying, an art that offers undreamed of possibilities. Wars will be decided in the air, in the future! But—beware of a house!"

At these words Sophie Blanchard's heart beats, and her hopes rise. Flying—her dead husband's great ambition! She will fulfil all his desires—with heart and soul she will devote herself to the conquest of the air.

On her way home, she turns over the soothsayer's words in her mind. Wars will be decided in the air, in the future! The Emperor has just returned from Vienna after a campaign of success, but already there is talk of a new war. Relations with his former friend, the Tsar, are growing more and more strained—no wonder there are rumours of a great campaign in unknown Russia. And if that should come—might not flying machines of a kind be used as a new, a terrifying weapon, as Lenormand had prophesied? A few balloons, some shots from above, and the semi-civilised troops of Russia would surely flee in panic!

Interview With Napoleon

After a great trouble and many intrigues, Sophie Blanchard has an audience with the great Napoleon. She stands before him—he listens, seems favourably impressed, and even gives her a gentle pat on the cheek—a rare sign of Imperial satisfaction. But then he speaks:

"You are making a mistake, Madame, if you think a war can be decided by such new mechanical means. In war victory comes from clever strategy, as handed down to us by the Romans. A surprise attack by massed troops at the enemy's weakest point—that is the secret of my successes! The courage and enthusiasm of the troops helps—air balloons are toys for a fair, and nothing for the honourable art of war!"

The audience is at an end. Sophie Blanchard has lost. She goes home, determined to carry on with her development of flying on her own account. Unaccompanied, she flies in a balloon over the outskirts of Paris, and her successes soon make her famous. True, it does seem, as the Emperor said, that flying is "a toy for fairs."

At the Lyons, Marseilles, Rouen and other big fairs, the balloon flights of the "beautiful woman aeronaut" are a great attraction—even an English impresario engages her for an exhibition flight in England. The name of Sophie Blanchard is soon known throughout Europe.

Too Late!

When the Great Army retires, beaten, over the snowy steppes of Russia, Sophie Blanchard smiles bitterly. If only the Emperor had harkened to her! Too late! Napoleon, the defeated warrior, is languishing on St. Helena, and Sophie Blanchard's lucky star is still in the ascendant.

She has already made 66 successful balloon flights, and now at last, serious scientists are beginning to take her efforts seriously.

On July 6, 1819, a splendid night fair is announced to take place in the neighbourhood of Paris. The chief attraction is to be an ascent by Sophie Blanchard. Enormous crowds gather; they have begun to realise that this is not a mere performance, and little by little an understanding is growing of the great future possibilities of flying.

The band plays, the balloon raises; scores of rockets, let off by the aeronaut herself, illuminate the scene. Suddenly a still greater blaze of light flares up: one of the rockets has—quite by accident—struck the gasbag of the balloon. The flames are overpowering—for a moment the crowds think this is a specially spectacular set-pice, a carefully planned climax to the firework display. Then, they see the balloon falling; terrified groans rise from the crowd; the basket crashes on the roof of a house.

It Comes True

And at last the crowd realised that it has been witnessing a tragedy. Help is rushed to the burning roof; they find Sophie Blanchard half burned, and with broken limbs; a few minutes more and she is dead.

Part of the soothsayer's prediction had been fulfilled; before the fulfilment of the second half, many years had to pass; then the second prediction—"Wars will be decided in the air, in the future"—that, too, came to fulfillment.

(COPYRIGHT.)

Duce Is High: Benito Mussolini, an expert pilot of 'planes as well as of matters of State, is pictured at the controls during a recent flight. Notice how completely the Premier of Italy is concentrating on the matter at hand.

WOMEN DEFEND FILM STAR

Clark Gable's technique in making love caused a heated discussion in a church at Hopedale, Ohio, the little town where he was born.

"Gable has brought no real credit to his home town," said the Rev. Samuel Williams, a Hopedale Methodist minister, addressing the Parents' and Teachers' Association.

"How many of you parents would like your children to duplicate Gable's love scenes?" he demanded. "When children see him in the movies they are mingling with Hollywood stars who glorify perverted love.

"Gable's reputation would have been more wonderful if he had devoted his talents to Christian service."

This criticism of Hopedale's most famous son brought strong protests from the pastor's hearers.

One after another respectable churchgoers rose to defend the Gable love-making manner on the screen.

Some women resented the "insult" to their favourite actor.

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a victim of DIABETES for years!
"Your Pan-Melitus gave me most satisfactory results. Two out of four patients have been cured of Diabetes and the remaining two are much improving." Writes Dr. Nur Mahommed of Cuttack General Hospital. Similar reports and congratulations from hundreds of Doctors in India and abroad go to prove beyond doubt that the almost miraculous relief being obtained by this treatment, definitely amounts to a cure, because in almost every case, a regeneration of the diseased Pancreas and other affected glands has taken place and the patients have regained normal strength, vigour and vitality. Sugar in the blood and urine disappears after a few days' treatment. And yet, it is so safe, simple and inexpensive that any patient can take it at home. Packed in bottles of 100 pills each. Nearly all Chemists stock Pan-Melitus Pills with directions enclosed.
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"When NIGHT CLUBS GO FULL Blast"

Sensible Girls ready to become Splendid Wives await fulfilment of their Dreams in Quiet Homes

Maria Rasputin, daughter of Russia's famous "Mad Monk," Grigori Rasputin, arrived in New York. She is a wild animal trainer and horsewoman and is to be featured in a U. S. circus. The others of her family are either in Siberia or dead.

"Young men don't want domestic, honest affectionate wives, or they'd find them!"

This is the sensational charge levelled by Kathleen Norris, the well-known woman writer in an outspoken article on matrimony in the "Phillippine Herald."

Her indictment of the modern girl is equally severe. "The more completely imbecile the girl is." observes Miss Norris, "the better she succeeds in the circles of night clubs and cock-tail parties; indeed a good many girls assume a baby lisp and an idiotic stare for those occasions."

Discussing the stormy question as to who are responsible for the breaking up of a marriage, the writer blames the insincerety of both parties and believes that a good many sensible girls ready to become splendid wives, are awaiting the fulfilment of their dreams.

* * * *

Men are afraid to get married nowadays," a middle-aged doctor said at a dinner party recently. "Women are so darned independent, and they can do so much on their own that there isn't much a man can offer them!

"It used to be," he went on resentfully, "that a girl wanted to get married to be independent. Marriage meant freedom, it meant that she was more important than her sisters, who sat around waiting for beaus to show up. She had her new name and her new house and a lot of new clothes, and she was just in Heaven.

"But to-day they have their new homes without bothering to get married. When a girl feels like it says to the old folks that she wants to live by herself, and off she goes. Thousands of young women have broken away from the home nest, just as the boys used to do, and they're making their own money, too just like the boys. They can stay out nights, entertain their friends, go to what shows or what parties they like, and they think things over pretty seriously before they decide to settle down with just one man, and confine their amusements to what amuses him, and their expenditures to what he can afford.

"I'm looking," he concluded mournfully, "for one of those shy little retiring women who raise big grateful blue eyes to the man who's going to rescue them from parental tyranny, and who wants to run for slippers and babble about the baby and adore the man of the family for the next fifty years!"

"Beth in 'Little Women'," someone suggested.

"Exactly!" the first speaker said emphatically. Why don't women get into the fact that men like 'em loving and quiet and cuddly"

THE DOCTOR'S AFFAIR

Nobody was cruel enough to answer him as he should have been answered, but perhaps a good many of us were thinking the same thing. Perhaps we were all longing to remind him that twenty years ago, when he was twenty-five no girl could be giddy or extravagant or artificial or shallow enough for him. He followed every will-of-the-wisp in petticoats that came his way and finally settled his affections upon a certain saucy litle married woman who hadn't sense enough to control her own random affections, much less rubuff his.

The affair of the handsome doctor and the little married woman entertained their less charitable friends for several years; it was just one of those pleasant intimacies between a handsome man and an idle woman in which everyone knows that there is not the least HARM but which manages to make a good husband feel cheap and cheated and which takes Mother away from a small boy in the late afternoons, at tea time. When the husband finally got up his courage to ask for a divorce and took the little boy away with him, the pretty little wife was less pretty and less pert, and the big doctor drifted instantly and quietly out of the picture in the way the beaus of married women always seem to know instinctively.

Now, a few years after all this, the doctor could perfectly well-marry his onetime sweetheart, she's still free, but instead he rails at the independence of the modern girl and longs for a cuddlesome little wife like Beth March!

BABY LISP AND—

The truth is that young men don't want domestic honest affectionate wives or they'd find them. Up to the age of thirty-five some men won't look at a sensible woman, they are all for the girls who drink and jazz and pet, who obtain money somehow, by hook or crook, from Dad or a brother or in any other possible way, who waste it all on red finger nails and matinee seats, who 'work' a man for champagne and orchids and then triumphantly tell the other girls how easy he is. The more completely imbecile a girl is the better she succeeds in the circles of night clubs and cocktail parties; indeed a good many girls assume a baby lisp and an idiot stare for those occasions. Waiting to hear Lucienne le Boyer I was sitting near one of these long-lashed, over-rouged, half nude little anomalies one night, and overhearing—she didn't mind! —what she said. She said "yare", "says yew" and "oh, lissen", approximately a thousand times, and very little else. She varied the accent and intonation on the words cleverly, as jungle savings do their "hunh"; she was a great social success, with young men stumbling, tumbling and tottering about her all evening long.

Right in the same Biggest City there was a lot of other girls tucked up and sound asleep at that hours, but with young blood in their veins, young desire, young longing to be popular and do things and go places. There were girls who know that somewhere in the world are men who like honest planning and talking, like books and plays and gardens and politics and history and social questions along with the love making girls ready to become splendid wives, and the mothers of fine little girls and boys. These girls have their opinions too. I like the doctor with whose embittered remarks I started this article.

THE OTHER TYPE.

"It seems a shame," one of them wrote to me a few weeks ago, "that when you feel the way I feel you can't admit it. I live at home because I love my home and my own people, but a widowed sister with three babies also live there, and two brothers still in school, and anyone who calls on me calls on seven other persons as well. My mother is dead, and my father loves us to be home playing cards with him, or reading, or talking and consequently I don't have much of a chance to meet men socially. For the rest, I'm a kindergarten teacher — and that means a lot more work than it used to mean. The children begin to gather at half-past eight, and I have to be there, and what with organized games and rehearsals and late calls from mothers, and reports and putting up exhibitions and distributing prizes, I'm rarely home until after five, and tired then.

"I'd just like some lonely man to know that I'm on the market," she ended. "Nobody has to ask me to marry him unless he wants to. But friendship and companionship are among the beautiful things in the world, and I'm twenty-eight and I don't want all the miracles to pass me by."

This girl lives in a Missouri city. In that same city, on the quiet evening when she wrote this letter, night clubs were going full blast, and men without much money to spend were ordering quarts of champagne, and were leaning over girls who were scented with drink and tobacco, whose shoulders and backs were completely bare, and whose conversation was confined to the aforesaid yare, lissen, and says yew. Some of these men would much rather have been walking along some fresh quiet star-lighted street under trees, with an intelligent woman companion, discussing the question of a movie, or a theatre, or a little supper somewhere after the walk Most men, even when young, like reality rather than sham; they like to get SOME value for the money they spend.

RIGHTFUL PLACE FOR THEM.

But we all do things we don't really want to do, in this queer world. We all see the persons who bore us, and miss the ones we really love; we all go to parties we despise rather than having the courage to say 'no'; we all waste money on the letter, and let the spirit of living escape through clumsy hands. Men follow the line of least resistance if a jumble of genial voices suggests all going to the "Rough House," it seems a good thing to do at the moment, and off the whole swarm goes. That the cover charge at the Rough House is 5 dollars, that the air is thick with unwholesome smells and perspiration and dust and cheap food and cheap drink and cheap perfume, that the colored men who sing in the dim light are not musicians, and the men who toil in the kitchen are not cooks means nothing—until someone has to pay the bill.

If decent men in search of decent wives, would do a little advertising, would let it be known, the girls wouldn't have to worry. There would be whole groups of men, in every social circle, ready to convince fine girls that they are not obliged to change their ideals to find their rightful places and their rightful mates.

Woman Magistrate aiding in city's fight on vice: Magistrate Anna Kross who has requested District Attorney Dodge to issue sub-poenas for two lawyers and eleven prisoners arrested in vice cases. The lawyers, it is reported, have a monopoly on all vice cases heard in Jefferson Market Court. This is in line with the city's vigorous digging into every vicious phase of New York's life.

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A History

OF HUMAN PROTEST

FROM AMOS TO LENIN AND GANDHI

The Great French Revolution

By Proscos.

France After The Revolution-Birth Of Communism

(The first ten articles on the French Revolution were published in the "Sunday Chronicle" of the 16th December, 13th and 27th January, 10th 17th and 24th February, and 3rd, 10th, 17th and 31st March.)

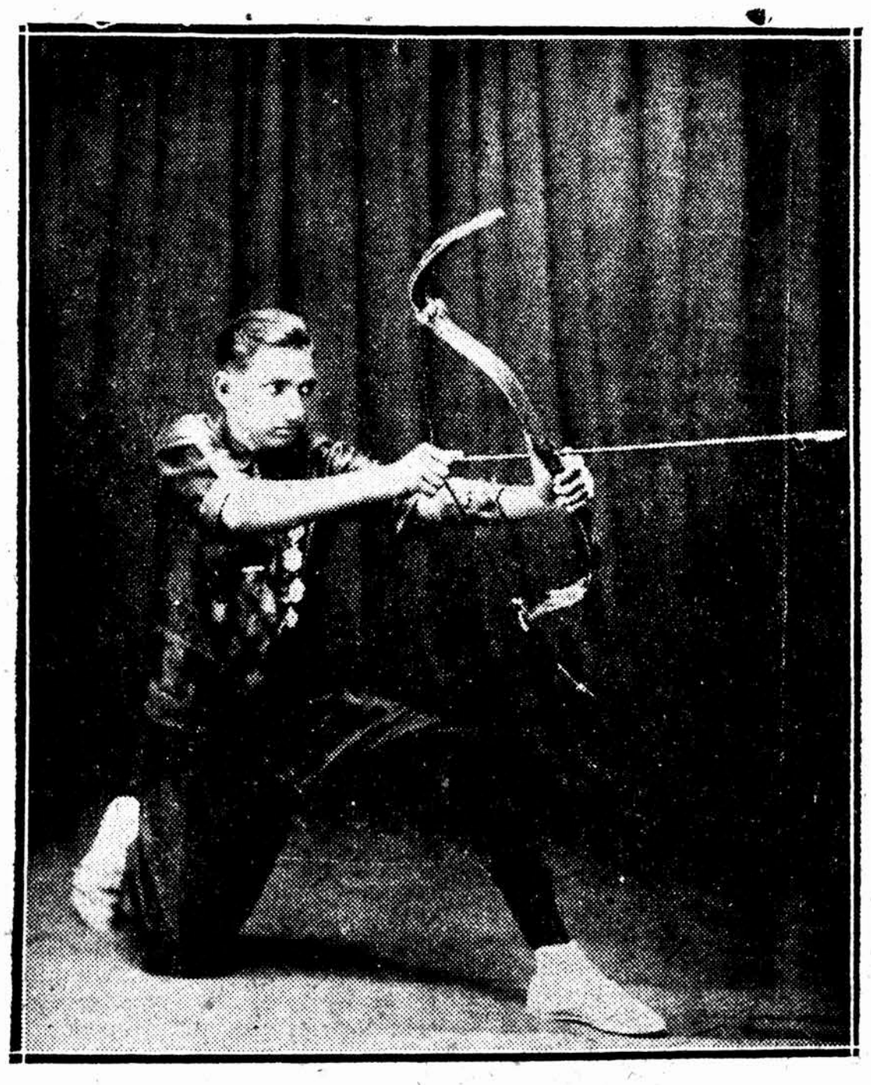
The most critical period in the history of a nation is not the period of Revolution; but it is the period which follows the Revolution, during which people attempt to realise the ideals for which they had struggled, sacrificed and suffered. The revolution created a new political power in France which replaces autocratic monarchy, but it could not achieve the social revolution which alone could secure genuine freedom and economic emancipation of the people. The political revolution failed to carry out a social revolution, because the classes and vested interests which had fought side by side with the people against monarchy, now deserted the popular cause in order to safeguard their own selfish interests.

The Convention—the democratic parliament—had been elected and it had declared France a Republic; but the greatest danger to the Revolution yet remained in the threatened invasion of Paris by foreign armies. The foreigners succeeded at Leguby and Verdun, but their very success stirred the patriotism of the people and Danton organised the famous "volunteer army" which dealt a series of blows to the invaders culminating in the capture of Brussels by the French troops. The foreigners invaded France merely to prevent the Republican ideas from entering their own countries, but with the triumph of the reactionary Tory William Pitt, over the Whig combination of Burke, Sheridan and Fox in England they saw the danger averted, and lessened the severity of the invasion.

King Executed

The second enemy of the Revolution was Louis XVI who was behind prison bars. On Nov. 3, 1792, the Convention ordered his trial for high treason on the documentary evidence found by Roland in the secret vault of the King's palace which was shown to him by the locksmith Gamain who had helped the king to construct it in one of his bedchambers. The King of France was found guilty by the judges of the people of the grave offence of betraying his nation to foreigners, and he was executed on the 21st of January, 1793. Thus another monarch followed Charles I to the scaffold paying the extreme penalty for having endangered the happiness of the people, under the guise of divine authority.

The Convention was now left the supreme arbitrator of the people's cause. But in all revolutions the people accept the leadership of a few intelligent individuals from the middle classes who pose as the champions of their cause, and these come to be elected to power in democratic institutions. After the elections, it was found that the members of the Convention were divided chiefly into three political parties the Girondists, the Mountains and the "Enrages". The Girondists, who were in a majority, were a party of the middle classes who believed in the preservation of "law and order" and the sanctity of private property. They believed that since the Monarchy was destroyed, the Revolution should immediately come to an end, the Communes and the sections should be abolished, and even the Convention should be dissolved. They hoped that fresh elections would remove the other two parties,—especially if some measures could be devised to restrict the franchise.



Professor Yashpal of Meerut, the wizard of the bow, snapped in a characteristic pose during his recent performances in Kathiawar. He received from the Maharaja of Bundi sixty arrows of varying lengths belonging to the fifteenth century in recognition of his skill in shooting arrows to a distance of about 1,400 yards and in holding his breath for nearly 30 minutes.

Way To Fascism

The party called the "Mountains" included the Jacobins and the Left Wing Republicans. They wanted the final abolition of feudalism, the distribution of land amongst the peasants and the heavy taxation of the wealthy. This party was however against the "anarchists" and "preachers of agrarian law" or communists (in our present day terminology) who formed the "Enrages" party. They insisted upon the communisation of land and the "equalisation of wealth" as the basis of the new society. In these three political parties lay the seeds of a future civil war which was to destroy the Revolution and create a Fascist Emperor who was to threaten the peace of Europe.

The Girondists finding themselves is a majority decided to put an end to the bread riots which continued in the cities on account of the shortage of food which resulted from the disorganisation of the whole commercial machinery and the paralysis of trade and industry. They considered Marat and Robespierre to be the chief cause of all trouble and the main obstacles in the way of their dreams of 'law and order', and therefore on April 12th a resolution was passed ordering the arrest of Marat. They also created a Commission of Twelve to become the driving wheel of reaction. A few days later followed the arrests of Varlet—the Communist leader of the "Paris streets" and of Hebert, the Deputy Procurator of the Commune Marat was acquitted by the jury, and he was taken through the streets in a triumphant procession under a shower of roses. A Girondist counter revolution at Lyons where hundreds of Republicans were massacred finally turned the tide against the majority in the Convention. Since 1789, people alone had carried the revolution. They had brought the King from Versailles to Paris, they had stormed and taken the Bastille, they had brought the King a prisoner from Varennes, they had twice invaded the Tuileries, and finally it was they who drove back the foreign invaders. The leaders of the Mountain once more called upon the people to play their part against their own elected betrayers. On June 2 the whole of Paris besieged the Convention armed with rifles, cannons and pikes. They demanded the immediate dismissal of twenty-seven Girondits reactionaries. For a time, the Convention resisted and the members tried to escape, but then Henriot issued his famous order "gunners to their guns." The members were arrested and in July 1793, they were declared to be outlaws.

Period Of Triumph

The thirteen months which followed this triumph of the people were perhaps the greatest, in the history of the Revolution. This brief period was a period of achievements which even the later reaction and even Napoleon could not destroy. A heavy taxation and a forced loan were imposed upon the rich in order to face effectively the foreign enemies; and a maximum price was fixed for all commodities. The greatest achievement of the purged convention was the final and complete abolition of feudalism and all feudal rights were declared abolished without redemption. All title deeds were ordered to be destroyed, and a fresh division of land was carried out. It was resolved: "Every citizen, including the labourers and the domestics on the farms, domiciled for a year in the commune, shall have an equal share in this division, and for ten years, the communal portion assigned to each citizen shall not be seized for debt." A new Democratic Constitution was drawn up which we have already noticed in a previous article.

In order to deal effectively with the growing horrors of famine and control the dangers of monopolisation of food, a huge economic inquiry was commenced to determine the "cost of production." Meanwhile reaction triumphed again, and the inquiry fell through. On December 23, 1794, the reactionaries—the so-called Thermidorians—were to repeal the law of "maximum" which was to bring about the disastrous fall in the value of the franc which was only to rival the fall of the German mark after the Great War, or to the fall of the Russian rouble after the Revolution of 1917. False paper money was made by the Government and was allowed to be circulated in England, a fact which was denounced by Sheridan on the floor of the House of Commons.

Marat Stabbed

A fresh counter-revolution now began in Brittany "with the support of the English." On July 13th 1793 occurred the most tragic event of the Revolution in the assassination of Marat—the true and beloved leader of the people—by Charlotte Corday. Old and weak as he was, he consented to receive this woman who wanted help from her leader, and treacherously her hand stabbed with a dagger the soul of the French Revolution. Throughout his life Marat had lived as a servant of the people, steeped in poverty, and when he died, ha left a for-

(Continued on Page 37)

About Studios And Stars

A FILM IN DANCE FORM?

Not so many years ago, when the films became articulate, their earliest impulse was to raise the voice in song and agitate the feet in audible dance, out of sheer delight in the range of the new medium. Now after a brace of seven years, the gamut seems to have been run. Every kind of singing, from musical comedy to revue to light opera, has been achieved. Now a full-length picture in dance form, something wholly without precedent, is being planned by Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer under the direction of Marguerite Wallmann, fresh from the studios of the Vienna State Opera.

Miss Wallmann, who departed for Hollywood last Saturday after a five-day stay in New York, is in America for exactly four months, since that is the extent of the leave she was permitted to take from her post as ballet mistress of Vienna's official opera theatre. It is only two years since this distinguished dancer and choreographer began her work at the Vienna State Opera—and by the time she had presented her fifth production, such enthusiastic word was in circulation that Louis B. Mayer, travelling casually through Europe, needed only one look at "Fanny Elisler" to insist that Miss Wallmann come to America immediately.

"Fanny Elisler", like all her preceding offerings, was not a mere interlude between two short operas nor a ballet divertissement within an opera that needed some kind of relief. It sprang out of the choreographer's conviction that a full evening of the dance could and should be as engrossing as a full evening of opera.

When Miss Wallmann first suggested this, the usual hands were raised in the usual horror. It was hopeless to expect people to sit through an entire evening of dancing; the art was still too obscure to be of intensive interest to large masses.

Her first offering, "The Last Judgment," was a religious story of a thousand years of wandering and was performed to composite music of Handel. It used at least a hundred performers, all dancers, with never a word spoken by any character.

Soon after that she created another dance evening, the story of a competition of six painters to the music of a Tchaikovsky fantasy. The stage represented the fame of an easel within which many tableaux came to vivid life By now there was no longer any question of the fitness or effectiveness of these dance evenings at the opera; they were as intrinsic a feature of the season as Wagner Verdi and the many stand-bys. The "Christmas Fairy" containing eighty-three children, two of whom took the leading roles, was the third presentation; "Fanny Elisler" and "The Peasant Wedding" (in which Miss Wallmann played a role herself for the first time) were the fourth and fifth and received a joint showing - in one evening, since each took no more than an hour and a quarter.

She has never worked for the films before, and in the begining she was reluctant to come since she feared there might be no more for her to do than create brief dance interludes in musical pictures, something that has no attraction for her at all. When Louis B. Mayer definitely contracted for her to attempt to create a full-length picture in dance form, Miss Wallmann was finally won over and persuaded the Vienna State Opera to give her the four months during which she expects to lay the groundwork for a startlingly novel field of motion picture.

STARS WHO WERE MODELS

(BY RRAIN YOUNG)

Not all of the successful screen actresses came to the films from the stage, from dramatic schools or the "extra" ranks. Some, though not many, acquired their grace in the strict school of the models.

Greta Garbo started out in life as a model for hats in a Stockholm department store, where Maurice Stiller, famous director, discovered her.

Norma Shearer posed as a model for commercial photographers during a period of hard luck, when she was trying to enter pictures in New York. She did it to pay a delinquent hotel bill.

Miss Shearer posed for hat, shoe, coat, jewellery, and motorcar tyre advertisements. She was working for scores of photographers when she received two Hollywood film offers, one of which she accepted, that from Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer.

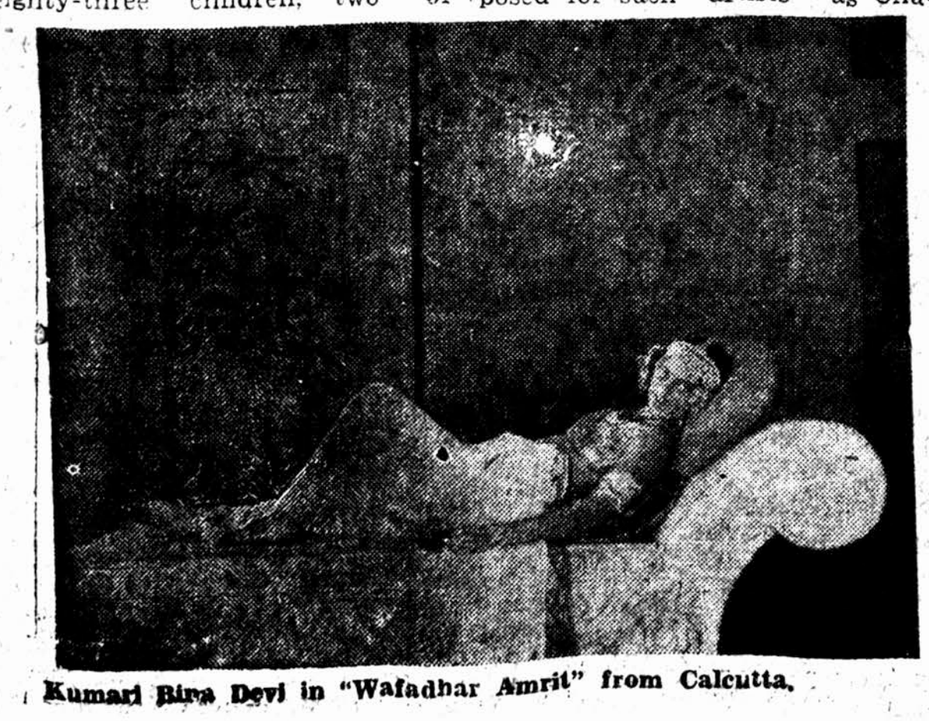
Marion Davies, though she never wa a professional model, posed for the famous "American Girls" paintings of Howard Chandler Christy and Harrison Fisher, which appeared on the covers of a magazine. She was also the model for Christy's famous painting, "Morning", and once, during a lull between show seasons she was dress model for a brief spell in a fashionable New York shop.

Madge Evans, between the ages of two and five, posed for many artists and sculptors. Between the ages of seven and fifteen, she posed axclusively for children's hats, under contract, and the hats were known as "Madge Evans" hats, from which she still receives royalties.

Also, Miss Evans originally was the little girl, who sits on a well-known cake of soap that carries the slogan, "Have You A Little Fairy in Your Home?". She has posed for such artists as Charles Dana Gibson, Howard Candler Christy, George Leyendecker, George DeForest Brush and William Cotton.

The Bombay Talkies have started work and the inauguration was marked by a tea party to Mr. and Mrs. Himansurai by Rai Sahib Chunilal and friends.

Myrna Loy, while a student of sculpture, posed for her class and for the graceful fountain figure, "Inspiration", which stands before the Venice High School at Venice, California.



Kumari Bira Devi in "Wafadhar Amrit" from Calcutta.

INDIAN SCREEN NOTES

Studio At Jaipur

INDIA PICTURES LTD:

The New talkie-house at Jaipur is almost complete. We understand that His Highness the Maharaja of Jaipur under whose patronage the house is being opened, has graciously consented to perform the inauguration ceremony, by the first week of May next. Mr. A. N. Singhania, the director of the India Pictures Limited, is leaving this week for Jaipur to supervise the preparatory works.

RADHA FILM CO. (CALCUTTA).

Director Jyotish Banerjee's next Urdu vehicle, "Dulari Biti" or "Barrister's Daughter" has been placed on the forthcoming schedule of production and the shooting is expected to commence early next month. The cast includes, Indira Devi, Nimbalkar, Lachmandas Ratra, A. R. Kabuli and Miss Champa. Munshi Hydar of Lucknow, a popular Urdu dramatist, is the writer of this highly interesting screen-story "Raj-Nath" or Wafa-dhar-Aurat" directed by Mr. Charu Roy, in Hindi, is having finishing touches. Bina plays the lead. The shooting of the Telegu talkie "Bhakta Kuchela" is fast progressing under under the direction of Messrs. Sadasivrau and Tarit Basu. The scenes were laid in Bhakta Kuchela's hut and were effectively shot, last week. Mr. W. B. Washekar and Dr. Rakshit are in charge of photography and recording respectively.

Director G. B. Sethi's latest stunt picture, "Thunder Bolt," commenced last week. Shooting was conducted in a set, showing the drawing-room of the villain, where an exciting murder-scene was shot. We hope to publish more details of this picture, in the near future.

THEIR FIRST TELEGU TALKIE.

Radha Film Company has already taken up the production of a Telegu talkie—a mythological picture, to be named as "Bhakta Kuchela," adapted from the famous episode of "Krishna-Sudama," from "Sreemad Bhagwat." The story and the dialogues have been written by the well-known dramatist Pt. K. Subramanyam Shastri of South India Mr T. K. Basu, M A B L, will be in charge of technical direction while the dramatic portion will be conducted by Mr. K. Sadasivrau who directed "Chintamoni" at Madans in 1933, best and selected artistes from South India have been assembled in the cast, including:—Raghuramiyah, Ramchandrarao, Venkatappiai Prakasrao, Raghabswami, Nagraj and Misses Saraswaty, Sundaram, Rajratnam and Shamrajam. It may be mentioned here that all of them are well-known singers of Stage, Radio and Gramophone fame. Rehearsal is complete and shooting will commence from this week. In keeping with the tradition of the Radha Films, "Krishna-Sundama" will be presented against a back-ground of lavish spectacles of sets and costumes, rarely to be seen in any other talkies, produced for the South Indian market. A Tamil Talkie will also produced simultaneously with the above. Details will be published in the near future.

MANMOYEE GIRLS' SCHOOL.

Which is now in the editing room, will be ready for release in a fortnight. Next picture of Director Jyotish Baner will be a Hindusthani talkie, provisionally named as "Dulari Beti," in what the famous Miss Indira Devi has been cast in the main female lead.

Their latest Hindi picture "Raj-Nath," or "Wafa-dhar-Aurat," with Bina Devi, the renowned stage, screen and gramophone Artist of Bengal, Nimbalkar of "Prabhat's" "Sairandree" fame and others, consists of gorgeous settings of artistic splendour. This picture was directed by the well-known Screen-technician Mr. Charu Roy.

NEW THEATRE'S (LTD.), CALCUTTA.

Their latest sensational Hindi picture "After the Earthquake" is awaiting release. It is expected to be released very shortly in number of centres simultaneously. The renowned screen technician Debaki Bose handled marvellously this social picture, with Mrs. Durgabai Khote, Prithviraj, B.A., Md. Nawab, K. C. Dey (blind Singer) and other well-known Bengal artistes playing the lead.

KALI FILMS (CALCUTTA).

Mr. P. N. Ganguly's latest picture "Patalpuri" with Miss Maya Mukerji (first Bengali Society girl on the screen) and Jotin Ganguly in the lead, has been stirring the city of Calcutta. This picture produced by the veteran screen-technician (P. N. Ganguly) will soon be released in Bombay. This is the first Bengali picture, to be seen in Bombay.

The New Dawn

The combined issue for February and March will as usual be found instructive by those who are interested in things religious and spiritual. Sadhu T. L. Vaswani's thoughts are uplifting and ennobling and will be profitably perused by everybody.

Around Films And Theatre Land

Miss Sulochana Palkar in "Bayakanche Bund" staged by the Sulochana Sangit Mandal at Bomba Theatre.

BEST FILM BALLOT

The Honorary Secretary, Madras Film League writes:

The counting of votes of the Film Ballot which began last Sunday in the presence of the Judges (Dewan Bahadur M. Ramachandra Rao Pantulu, Khan Bahadur G.S.A. Karim and Rao Bahadur P. Sambandam Mudaliar) was concluded last evening and the results were announced. The first ten names of pictures and stars together with the votes secured by each of them are given below:

(a) FOREIGN PICTURES.

Queen Christina	64
The House of Rothschild	29
Tarzan and his mate	26
Roman Scandals	24
Henry VIII	19
Viva Villa	18
Black Cat	13
King Kong	13
Tarzan the fearless	13
The Invisible man	12

(b) FOREIGN MALE STARS.

George Arliss	66
Clarke Gable	28
Charles Laughton	27
Wallace Beery	26
Johnny Weismuller	22
Frederic March	21
Eddie Cantor	21
John Barrymore	18
John Gilbert	16
Boris Karloff ..	15

(c) FOREIGN FEMALE STARS.

Greta Garbo ..	113
Norma Shearer ..	27
Joan Crawford ..	20
Maureen O'Sullivan ..	13
Fay Wray ..	11
Gloria Stuart ..	10
Marie Dressler ..	9
Ruby Keeler ..	8
Gracie Fields ..	4
Joan Blondell ..	4

(d) INDIAN PICTURES.

Chandidas ..	86
Bhama Vijayam ..	59
Vellis Wedding ..	45
Miss 1933 (Prabhat, ..	17
Seetha Kalyanam ..	35
Lava Kusa (Tamil(..	16
Yahoodi-Ki-Ladki ..	14
Sultana ..	13
Savithri (Tamil) ..	11
Kevalan ..	11

(e) INDIAN MALE STARS.

Saigal ..	67
D. Billimoria ..	52
M. Krishnamurthy ..	48
Master Rajam ..	28
Chellappa Iyer ..	28
Mani-Bhagavathar ..	18
Master Jayaram ..	13
Vidwan Srinivasan ..	9
Prithviraj ..	8
Theagaraja Bhagavathar ..	7

(f) Indian Female Stars.

T. P. Rajalakshmi ..	94
Uma Devi ..	63
P. S. Ratna Bai ..	51
Sulochana ..	49
Gohur ..	25
Gohur ..	26
Miss Jaya ..	13
P. S. Saraswami Bai ..	11
Miss Seetha ..	8
N. M. Sundarambal ..	7
Durgabai Kote ..	6

The following two persons are given the first and second prizes:

(1) Mr. Hilal Firjah, St. Thomas Mount,

(2) Mr. P. V. Krishnamurthy. Theagaraya Nagar, Madras.

The Film Ballot was conducted by the Film League, Madras, with a view to ascertaining and studying the response of public to films and creating a critical and appreciative faculty among the Cinema-goers.

Three hundred and eighty-three returned their vote ballot forms most of them recording six votes. This is the first experiment undertaken so far in India to ascertain the views of the Cinema-goers.

Baby Le Roy Contrary To General Theory, Is No Problem To Studio

Child's Directors Use Correct Psychology in Handling Younster.

Innumerable stories have appeared stressing the headaches incident to the development of child actors by the leading picture companies, yet actual facts prove these tales wrong.

Beyond the observance of a few rules set down by the Los Angles Board of Education, rules designed to protect their health and further their learning, Hollywood's juvenile actors cause little trouble.

The case of Paramount's Baby Le Roy is typical of this situation. The studio obtained the child a year ago as the result of a contest staged in behalf of Maurice Chevalior's "A Bedeime Story."

Baby Le Roy had had no previous screen experience when he received his first test—a toddling youngster not yet able to walk. As such he was potentially a difficult little person to deal with.

It was necessary, in placing Baby Le Roy under contract to get approval from a Los Angeles court—a proceeding required for all juveniles. Next, the contract had to be submitted to the Board of Education for stipulations as to his education, feeding, sleeping hours and time before the cameras.

This agreement with the board called for the employment of a teacher throughout his length of employment, constant medical supervision, the hiring of a nurse while he was at work, regular reports on his progress and a limit of five minutes of consecutive work under lights.

The board appoints the teacher as its contact and representative, with complete power to withdraw the child from work in the case of violation of any of the stipulations.

Beyond this sensible guardianship, the school authority leaves the child's career in the hands of the studio executives. It has no interest in whether the child makes good as an actor. Its sole concern is with his health and training.

When at work Baby Le Roy gives less trouble than two grown up actors and actresses if he is handled sympathetically, and the studio generally assigns to him directors who understand child psychology. In "The Old-Fashioned Way," starring W. C. Fields, he was made to spatter soup over Fields' shirtfront by thinking it was a game.

Before a scene is made he is taken to one side by his teacher, Rachel Smith, and taught his "piece" through play. If he has a few elemental words to speak, these are drilled into his mind until he is able to repeat them. In all cases, he is made to understand that what he is saying is excruciatingly funny, and his successful essays at dialogue and action are generously applauded.

He is treated tolerantly—and never scolded. When he does something well, he is rewarded with a cookie by his teacher, and at times he is given a small toy by each of the people he contacts as a gesture designed to comment friendships.

William Beaudine, who directed him in "The Old Fashioned Way," had signal success with the youngster. He rode him on his knees, and played marbles with him between scenes.

The youngster already is picture wise. He knows that "cut" means the end of a scene and it becomes his cue to run off and join his mother or teacher. He holds still for photographs. If allowed his own way in a scene he will "steal" it through some spontaneous temfoolery. At times he is just put into a scene to act his part naturally—as a child of that age would do—and this method has been successful.

The Paramount studio considers the child no problem at all.

Books And Their Writers

CHARM OF MATHERAN

"KEY" TO MATHERAN BY HANS RAJ PARMANAND. RS. 1/8.

The "key" is in two languages, English and Gujarati and hence should reach a larger audience, and thus supply, the want of those—and their number is increasing—who do not read English. The author has brought information upto date and for this deserves the thanks of visitors to whom the "key" will open "doors" to many pleasant and charming nooks and corners not usually visited.

The author calls Mr. Mallat the "founder" of Matheran. It is true in the sense that Matheran, as we know it was prominently brought to notice by him. Historically it was known to Maharattas and the very name it bears signifies it.

Matheran is described by the publicity department as a "step from Bombay". It is near enough Bombay, but would be nearer Bombay, and become its suburb, if the P. W. D. would give us a road to the fort of the hill,

Matheran has charms but it is "described" in June and July when the first showers wash it clean and add to its beauty.

The book is well written, suitably priced and deserves support.

L. R. TAIRSEE.

A Russian Novel

I LOVE by A. Avdeyenko (Published by Co-operative Publishing Society of Foreign Workers in U S. S. R. Moscow.)

The first novel of a former homeless waif who is now a capable engineer at Magnitogorsk, the vangaurd of Socialist Reconstruction.

The book deals with the story of how a miner's whole family is crushed under the inexorable wheels of capitalism leaving only a pathetic piece of human flesh—Sonya, a tender boy of eleven to face a cold and unfriendly world. Sonya is picked up by a habitual thief and, after a short period of training, graduates in the art of the profession. A thrilling life it is, while its lasts with its daring deeds and hair-breadth escapes and Sonya comes to love it in spite of the attendent risk. On the question of the division of a night's spoils, Sonya and another thief have a battle royal and the diminutive enemy of society is picked up wounded and half dead, by the Home far Waifs.

Transported to new and unusual surroundings, Sonya finds the transformation not so easy to effect but it happens in the end. Given the opportunity and liberty to learn useful work, he ultimately applies himself to work with a will. He, who hated work, begins to love it. He, who was the enemy of society, becomes its lover and the little Sonya rises by dint of industry and perseverance to the sole command of an engine—a consummation devoutly wished. He becomes an engineer and as the organiser of many efficient Shock Brigades is acclaimed as one of the heroes of Magnitogorsk—one of those many industrial giants that have risen out the ashes of Russian Capitalism. He is transferred to the Party—the drama of the Russian worker. The final love drama of Sonya and Lena is a fitting finish to this story of human progress.

The book deals with only one aspect of the colossal revolution that is going on in Russia. It is an effective answer to the sceptics who believe in the deterrent as opposed to the reformative theory of combating crime. I shall only quote what a former thief says about it:

"I stole wood for myself and. . . got paid for it. And I wasn't a bit ashamed either. Why was that eh? Because I was hungry. I had a family to feed and the railway company paid me next to nothing ..... And who of you, I ask, would have the nerve to judge me now for stealing in those days? No one. And Why don't I steal nowadays! Any child can tell you. One doesn't steal from himself" !! !

The book is written in a simple and robust style—a characteristic of the literature of post-revolutionary Russia and the author, like many other recent Russian writers, exhibits a profound understanding of human nature and psychology.

The novel has been deservedly called one of the best recent creations of Soviet literature.

A. S. E

A Fourth Dimension Story

"The Trumpet in the Dust": By Constance Holme. Illustrated by Clare Leighton, Ivo. Nicholson and Watson Ltd. 10sh 6d.

This beautiful illustrated edition of an English classic "will be a delight to possess and a pleasure to read once again." It is all about simple people their sorrows and passions, but the story is in the fourth dimension, it is a mystic world, treated in a beautiful haunting style. The woodcuts lend mystery reality, and strangness of truth which is stranger than fiction. It tells of passions unadulterated by artificialities. The story is woven round a petty incident, about a dream charity-flat, how an old woman gets it, how when she gets it she loses it, how she suddenly realises that she has gained her soul but lost her flat. It is not a chapter from Marx, nor an anathema against charity, it is a beautiful work of art, of dreams and wood-cuts, where in the depths of black masses there is truth, and truth gleaned from the mystic depths of simple human hearts. It is a joy to go through this book.

R. V.

IN UNDER-GROUND RUSSIA

TWENTY YEARS IN UNDER-GROUND RUSSIA. (Memoirs of a Rank and File Bolshevik.) By Cecilia Bobrovskaya. International Publishers, New York.

This is a most fascinating book though of a serious nature and deals with the revolutionary movement in Russia from the close of the last century to the outbreak of the European War. Written in a very simple direct style and dealing with the everyday life of a revolutionary worker, it reveals that astoundingly widespread net work of secret underground societies and their intricate working. Apart from laying bare the ingenious methods of secret work and the remarkable manipulation of organisations and movements, it reveals the depth, the comprehensive character and the enormous time and labour devoted to building up the Revolution.

The writer, Cecilia Bobrovsky, is drawn from the proletariat but is born in an already disillusioned world, "I had long ago lost my faith in the holiness of the Talmud, and my belief in God had vanished, "One is not left very long wondering why this little girl had lost the old beliefs. Day after day she saw her young buxom mother breaking under the burden of heavy labour and extreme poverty and all the attention the father paid to the mother's tears and complaints was to shut himself up to pore over the holy Talmud.

Cecilia was attracted to the revolutionary work very early and to achieve her purpose she left her home. The book is a tale of her adventures and relate the story of the revolutionary movement including the uprising of 1905.

The first thing that strikes one is the keen interest shown by the workers in both trying to grasp the revolutionary idealogy and building up the movement. Thousands all over the country were engaged in this illegal work and a good many thousands helped in various ways as sympathisers. The formation of professional propagandists no doubt added to the continuity and the solidarity of the movement, for it meant the assured services of at least a limited number. That it drew large numbers to its fold is ample testimony to the sympathy and the backing of the masses that it had, not to speak of many intellectuals, for the risks they ran were so great and the penalty so severe that only those of abundant faith and supreme courage could have carried on under such dangerous circumstances. The hardships they endured were cruel. Bobrovsky writes: "There were many days when I had nothing but a drink of water. I had no money with which to buy a piece of bread, let alone a dinner. All day I would go about the necessary business, my legs would give way under me, my head would spin. On such days it was particularly distressing to be looking for an apartment for secret meeting purposes or in which to hide illegal literature."

How perfect and wide spread was their organisation can be guessed from the following. "The news about Iskra (that vital Party centre) reached even the remotest parts of Siberia. The Iskra group had not only the paper Iskra which was regularly published abroad and widely distributed in Russia, but also a strong organisational apparatus. In accordance with Lenin's plan, there were first of all, cadres of well trained responsible comrades, the so-called Iskra agents, who were sent by the editorial board to work in the locals, or from place to place. By means of systematic correspondence in secret code and personal visits they kept the centre abroad constantly informed about their own work and the general state of the work in Russia. Besides these highly qualified agents, there were professional revolutionaries, who were occupied comrades across the frontier, procuring passports and other tasks of similar nature."

Writing about the prison she says "Three weeks I slept on the cold slippery sofa without changing my clothes. It got on my nerves, particularly the dirt. . . I did not want to write from the prison to anyone, not even to neutral acquaintances because a letter from a political prisoner usually casts suspicion upon the recipient. Despite all appearances to the contrary, we lived a social life. . . feverish tapping in our secret code continued all day long, by means of taps we gave each other nick names. We would leave notes for one another among the water-pipes."

Mass meetings and Conferences used to be held in the woods and large number of workers used to attend, and fiery speeches made. The organisation was not restricted to leaders. Tired, devoted rank and file workers in constant contact with the masses were indispensable. They were the ones who were laying the foundation.

K. C.

Mrs. Rajoobai Joshi, wife of Dharma Veer Shet Rawjee Sakharam Joshi. She is a well-known worker of the Mahila Society at Sholapur

"The Rainbow"

This is a fortnightly, and the latest 'light journal' hailing from Madras. One of the special features of the "Rainbow" will be the solution of puzzzles. This opening number will help pleasantly to pass an idle half-hour.

Calcutta Dental College

THE CALCUTTA DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL ANNUAL REPORT 1935:—

In view of the Enquiry Committee set up by the Government of Bengal this report will be found interesting by those interested in dental education and by the members of the profession. The institution is rendering yeoman's service to the cause of dentistry in India.

BOOKS RECEIVED

Report of the Co-operative Inquiry Committee—1934—Travancore.

Economic Consequences of the New Deal, by Benjamin Stolberg and Warren Jay Vinton (Victor Gollancz, London) price 2/6.

Indian Budgets—1921-1934, by S P Sarma (G A Natesan & Co., Madras) price Rs 5.

The English Borstal System, by S Barman (P S King & Son, London) price 12.

Translation of Holy Quran, by Moulana Mohammad Ali (Ahmadiyya Anjuman-i-Ishaat-i-Islam, Lahore).

Into the Fog, by Winston Graham (Ward Lock, London).

The Imperfect Gentleman, by W H Lane Crauford (Ward Lock, London).

Deputy for Youth, by Wallace B. Nicolls (Ward Lock, London).

So, You are going to have a baby, by Helen Washburn (T. Werner Laurie, London) price 6.

The Romance of Flight by Norman MacMillan (Evans Bros., London) price 2.

Essays for Competitive Examinations (Ram Narain Lal, Allahabad), price Re 1.

Handbook for Visitors to Kashmir, by J L K Jalani, Srinagar, price Rs 1/8.

Ahmedabad Municipality Shatabdi Smarak (Guj.) (B. P. Thakore, President, Ahmedabad Municipaity Ahmedabad).

The Present State of Gujarati Literature by D B K M Jhaveri Narmadun Mandir (Guj) (Gujarat Sahitya Sabha, Ahmedabad) price Rs 1/8.

Balvakhore (Gup.) by S M Shah (Gunasundari Office, Bombay) price Re 1.

Paper Work (Brindaban Dhar & Sons, Calcutta).

Art Notes And Events

By KANAIYALAL VAKIL

They "Invent India"—Our Mentors In London—Their Carbon Copies—In America—And, 'Pujaris' In India—Credulity Closes Door To Young Artists

We are, justifiably, intolerant of the flattering unction of those who would speak to us as a people essentially "picturesque" but for all modern standards uncivilized and stagnant, It is great excitement to them to visit, speak, write and discuss India as a land of the Sadhus, Swamis, snakes and tigers, Brahmins, Yogis and begging pariahs. That is the great tradition of the "Orient" in the West. And, India must conform to the traditional pattern of the dead relics and remain as an inert museum piece for their pleasure and profit. India can have no aspirations for the present, much less for the future—lest India ceased to be for their benefit charming, distinct and picturesque. India must, our mentors very kindly suggest, remain loyal to the past. It cannot be and ought not to be influenced by modern influences and aspirations. In brief, it must refuse to live, to grow. These kind and elegant sentiments have mostly disappeared from the political, economic industrial and even social regions. But in the domain of Indian art and culture they linger with desperate tenacity—thanks to the "pujaris" in India who succumb to the flattering reactionary advice of their mentors abroad.

ACID TEST.

The recent exhibition of modern Indian paintings arranged in London by the India Society was in more ways than one instructive. It was acid test, yet unrealised, not less for modern art and artists in India than for those who constituted, presumably, their judge and jury in London. They wrote and sermonised about modern Indian art as they would never have dreamt much less dared to write about modern French, Italian, German, American. Russian or Japanese art. They would not have approached a "modern" art exhibition to find out its "loyalty" to the past. Still less would they have approached the exhibition to lay down abstract dogmas and preach a "lesson." The absurdity of a modern Italian, French, German, Japanese, Russian or American artist judged by his "loyalty" to the "masters of the past" would have been obvious. No one would have looked at the "loyal" mechanic. And, his only champion would have been found only in the ranks of those loyally interested in the "fake" trade in "masters."

THE MIRACLE

Yet, the miracle has happened in the domain of Indian art. For some unknown artistic reason the superficially traditional faking of the "masters of the past" is considered to be holy receipe for the "charm and distinction" of Indian art. Once in possession of this absurdly childish receipe, the artistic reasons, the artistic problems of aspiring artists, the historic evolution of tendencies in art need not be known. Mr. Frank Rutter need not consult the introductory note in the catalogue which outlines with the utmost caution and brevity those processes. He need not even get his facts right. Does it matter if he places J. P. Gangoli Abahindranath Tagore and Robindranath Tagore in the same rank and class? Does it matter, if in his benevolent anxiety to teach India and Indian artists "the great lesson" the "Westernised" paintings of Mr. Mazumdar from Calcutta are recruited and aligned with the Bombay section?

Does it matter that in his zeal to detect the "comforting" note he has failed to observe that Syts. Ahivasi and Shukla are not "even in the Bombay section" but that they are definitely and typically of that section. And, if their paintings get "even" his blessings it is not because of their fake "loyalty" to "masters of the past." They are the Bombay section. And, they illustrate above everything else the vitality of art that has ceased to echo and re-echo the past. It is free, vitally growing and instinct with the open-minded, honest, response of the artist to his experiences and environment. It is not a receipe, however holy, from the past. It is not an advertisement of the fake trade in masters of the past," not the cheap bottled specimen of the past, which the tally-clerk abroad can easily identify by the standardised label and trade-mark.

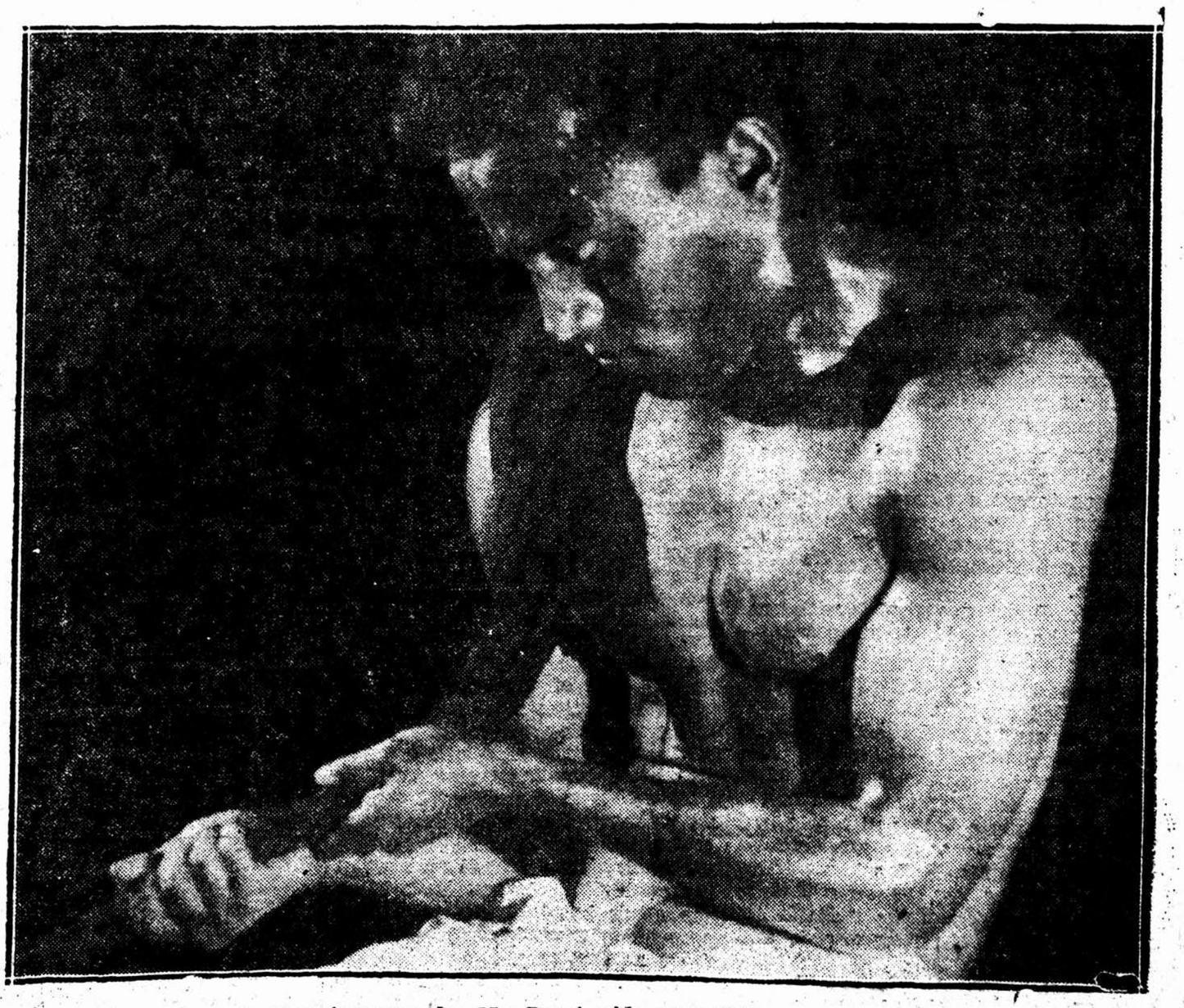
CARBON COPY

The carbon copy of Mr. Frank Rutter's contribution to the "Sunday Times" has been duly supplied to the "Christian Science Monitor" with some alteration. The altered touches are instructive. The name of J. P. Gangoli as one of the Calcutta pioneers disappears from the Boston carbon. So does "the great lesson." The "linear tradition" of what is described as "Hindu and Moghul" art become "calligraphic" in the Boston version. The "renaissance of Indian art dated in "Sunday Times" from the regime of E. B. Havell is only "greatly encouraged and fostered" by E. B. Havell "a far-sighted English teacher" in the Boston Carbon. There is hope for those who live and learn. If Mr. Frank Rutter could within thirteen days change, accommodate and alter his line or perspective to Indian art, there is hope for him. Let him live long, and learn much about Indian art. He needs to before he can aspire to teach Indian and Indian artists "the great lesson".

THE PUJARIS

Mr. Frank Rutter is, naturally, the final voice for those of the "pujaris" here who know little about Indian art and less about art. Actually, an Indian writer in the "Twentieth Century" cites this English critic and an English artist against the "Bombay or Maharastra Artists" who he fondly imagines, follow the "English tradition" which, he observes, differs radically from "the truly great Western one". The writers "stay" in England and Italy having rendered knowledge of the present or past conditions of Indian art unnecessary none need feel surprised that he describes artists in Western India as "Bombay or Maharashtra Artists". But his distinction between "English tradition" and "the truly great Western tradition" based upon an "inspection of "the advertisements in English newspapers and those in Continental, say German or Italian" must surprise and enlighten his English Guru, Mr. Frank Rutter. He will be told that despite the "radical" difference between the "English tradition" and "the truly great Western tradition" all art is one. The reason would be obvious, he implies, from "a comparative study of say, Japanese flower decoration, Indian fabrics, Persian Carpets, Negro Masks and some modern English or Continental posters." It is obvious that the writer's "stay" in England and Italy has given him "the validity of the aesthetic attitude" but not much of aesthetic understanding on knowledge. And, his "study" abroad of "master," old and modern has not led him much further than his devotion to "advertisement in newspapers" and "posters". Were it not that this is a typical example of the way in which appreciation and comments on Indian art are almost invariably imported and set to unintelligent objectives the literary pastime would have been, as it should have been, overlooked. But the domain of Indian art is sadly overrun by those literary essayists who know *little about* Indian art and less about art. During the course of a very pompous tirade against "Bombay or Maharashtra artists" and the "English tradition" this Indian writer who obviously knows less than his English Guru has given not one intelligent or coherent argument or specific example of art.

Mr. M. Desai the young photographer has undertaken to conduct classes in photography and amateur cinema work under the auspices of the Universal Arts League at the Blavatsky Lodge.



"Force" a photograph that has won for Mr. Desai wide recognition. The photograph appeared in the best pictures of the year in "Photograms"—1935. It won a certificate in the American Salon of Photography.

Strike-Breaking Is A Job

Bergoff, G. O. C. Of Black-Leg Corps In America

Most employers fear strikes. One American enterprise at least thrives on them.

When your men strike you need only telephone Pearl L. Bergoff. For fifty thousand dollars he will break the strike, and leave you master of the situation.

The early years of the century found Pearl Bergoff in New York (we read in "Fortune"). It was an architect named Stanford White who was destined—involuntarily, in one sense—to start him on his true career. One night Bergoff observed that Mr. White was being shadowed and calling on him next day to relate the fact, he promptly landed a job as Mr. White's bodyguard. Thereupon there came the night in June, 1906, when, on the old Madison Square Garden Roof, the crash of Harry K. Thaw's revolver brought the second act of "Mamzelle Champagne" to a panic-stricken halt and ended the life of Mr. White. Pearl Bergoff promptly produced a diary which he had kept as White's bodyguard and sold it to the old New York "World" for some dol. 1,500. The money was not nearly so important as the publicity that the newly launched young detective got for his revelations. At twenty-four he was nicely set up in business with a badge, a license, and an office on Broadway. He had plenty of calls for his services, and the future opened happily before him.

LABOUR ESPIONAGE.

Historically considered, one of the oldest uses for private detectives is for labour espionage. The Pinkertons' job of espionage was chiefly responsible for the smashing of the Molly Maguires—labour terrorists in the Pennsylvania coal fields—as long ago as 1877. Labour spying has been lucrative work ever since then.

But Bergoff had higher aims. It was his notion to go into the business of breaking strikes open and unashamed, thus taking part in the major offensives of labour battles instead of staying on the fringes of minor engagements. Shortly, with three brothers he launched the firm of Bergoff Bros. "Strike Service and Labour Adjusters: "Our Record is Our Best Reference.'"

In the spring of 1907 Bergoff got his first sizable job by dealing in his own way with the labour difficulties brought on by a longshoremen's strike. It was this, perhaps, that brought him to the attention of the city of New York. In June that year, 2,000 of the city's garbage-cart drivers struck. Suffering sadly from faulty elimination, the city cast about for help and the Street Cleaning Commissioner took account of Bergoff. Bergoff recruited a mob of Negroes, bivouacked them on a steamboat chartered for dol. 500 a day, and, along with several confreres in the business, helped to get the city out of its labour troubles. Bergoff men worked for eight days until the strike was broken, and for his services Bergoff received a cheque from the city of New York for dol. 24,054.

BOOM YEAR.

That was the beginning.

In 1907 Bergoff landed two more good jobs; breaking a strike of 1,000 stevedores of the Munson Steamship Line, and most of the boilermakers and machinists of the Erie Railroad.

Erie was Bergoff's best customer: 1910 was his best year. The Erie obliged him with a strike of tugboat crews. The Delaware and Hudson Company called him in when 1,500 of its labourers, track-walkers, and section bossess walked out. The Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railway gave Bergoff a job when several thousand switchmen struck and sought to tie up the road. And then there was the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company, which in the spring of that bright year suffered an almost 100 per cent. walkout of 5,000 motormen and conductors. He got the job because at the first hint of trouble he tore down and guaranteed to Charles O. Kruger, General Manager of the P. R. T., that he would deliver 1,500 men in twenty-four hours.

Back in New York he mobilised army in a barn. By sunset, so he claimed, he had hired a thousand men, by midnight another thousand. Whereupon he saw them aboard a train bound for Philadelphia. When morning came he had enough manpower on the front and back platforms of the P. R. T.'s ramshackle trolleys to begin moving 300 of them over the lines.

It didn't matter to Bergoff whether the citizens of Philadelphia got efficient transportation or not. Nor, for the period of the emergency, did it matter much to the P. R. T. either.

American Labour's lack of solidarity constantly provides Bergoff with new opportunities for playing the virtuoso in his field. Thus, in 1912, when longshoreman strikes occurred almost simultaneously in Boston and New York, Bergoff found it easily possible to recruit some of the Boston strikers as New York strike-breakers and vice versa. And thanks to the Bergoff gift for quick organsation, two train-loads of striking longshoremen shortly thereafter passed each other, each trainload bound on the errand of breaking the other's strike.

BLACK-LEG CORPS.

As the years went on, as the labour markets were convulsed by the War, Borgoff's business grew and grew. Tear gas he buys from the Federal Laboratories in Pittsburgh. Night sticks he buys by the gross from police supply houses, of which there are many in Chicago and New York. Brass knuckles are available from numerous sources. As to machine guns: a recent federal law requires that owners of them be registered—but a considerable bootleg traffic goes on in them nonetheless, and they can usually be had by anyone who puts his mind to it.

Recruiting is an amazingly simple matter. A Bergoff lieutenant will go to a street corner like Broadway and Forty-Second in New York, where he is apt to find a crowd of idlers and tell half a dozen men they can get jobs if they will apply at a certain address. He tells them to notify their friends. While the lieutenant is moving on to one or two saloons, Bergoff is on the telephone calling a charity employment agency and the clerk of a fifty-cent-a-night hotel or two. The lieutenant passes the word to a few hack drivers and in two hours there are more men pounding at his door than he can possibly put to work, all summoned by word of mouth.

SLUMP AGAIN.

But with the end of the War and the arrival of the sharp but brief depression of 1921, Bergoff experienced rude evidence of one of the defects in his business. It was no more exempt from the cycles of boom and crash than was any other business. From 1924 to 1934 the Bergoff record of industrial achievements is all but a blank page.

Now, however, with business once again showing signs of revival, labour is once again feeling its strength and Bergoff once again seems to note a consequent invigoration.

"I GUARDED KINGS"

(Continued from Page 9)

lions of pressmen and cameramen.

I heard Mr. Balfour say to Mr. Lansing—

"This is very, moving."

Plainly he was touched—but for my part I thought it was a bit too moving and I gave orders to keep back the hoards of pressmen and cameramen. I would not have believed there were so many newspaper reporters in America!

We wormed our way through the crowd and outside the station a tremendous throng cheered and waved flags—it was positive pandemonium!

Just as Mr. Balfour left the station a camera-man darted forward to get a close-up picture. I thought the statesman had had more than enough of that and put out a hand to restrain the man.

Mr. Lansing agreed with me, for he turned to the cameraman and—

"Get back—get out of the way!" he cried sharply.

"No, no," said Mr. Balfour, courtageously. "Let him take another if he wants. See"—turning in another direction—"you will perhaps get a better picture now."

The journey to the mansion allotted as Mr. Balfour's residence was nothing less than a Triumphal procession, the route being lined with cheering crowds and gay bunting.

The mansion faced a park and in the park were erected tents to accommodate the detachment of soldiers who formed the guard of sentries round the building.

The nearby houses were occupied by swarms of deectives specially attached to the Mission and it seemed impossible for an evil-disposed person to enter. That night, however, all the excellently-devised precautions nearly came unstuck!

Grappling With A Mystery-Man!

A man presented himself at the outer approaches of the mansion and displayed a sealed letter for Mr. Balfour. He was asked for and gave the secret codeword and countersign.

He gave his name as Captain Bolton of the British Embassy.

He was admitted to the mansion and asked permission to hand his letter personally to Mr. Balfour.

The envelope carried the unmistakable seal of the British Embassy, but as he stood in the Hall I had a curious premonition—an instinctive suspicion of the man and his object in coming here.

There was a tremor of excitement about him. His eyes were just a trifle too alert.

I knew that I risked making a thorough fool of myself, but on the other hand at the worst, my precaution would only be put down as fussiness.

Whereas if I counted by dignity as more important than the utmost precaution then I would deserve all that came to me later.

I went behind the man to seize him. It was the test of innocence or guilt.

The instant he felt my arms close round him, he sprang into movement like a wounded tiger! He made a desperate effort to get free but I held him firmly, and other detectives sprang to help.

Search his pockets!" I ordered. "And carefully! Here—this outside pocket."

I could feel a hard cylindrical shaped object in his pocket. It proved to be a bomb filled with sufficient Trinitrotolnol to have blown Mr. Balfour, the mansion, the Mission and the garrison outside sky-high!

Even to-day I break out in a cold sweat when I think of how close a shave that was!

But terrible was the ordeal that faced the miscreant. Have you ever read of the Third Degree? Do you understand really what that term implies?

I had heard of it. I had spoken to American Police Officials about it but never in my wildest dreams did I realise what a ghastly business it could be.

In my next chapter I will describe faithfully what I saw with my own eyes when I watched the mysterious "Captain Bolton" undergo his 'Third Degree' interrogation.

(To Be Continued)

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President Masaryk On Equality Of Sexes

Thomas Masaryk, the chief creater of Czech-Slovakia and her President for life, who has just celebrated his 85th birthday, belonged when he was a deputy in the Australian Parliament to a party of two until the other member left him; and on every question he has shown an equal independence. As he is probably the greatest living statesman and certainly the greatest head of any State he has been considered by a thousand writers—and by none more admirably than by his friend Karel Capek. Masaryk has the glorious versatility of Empedocles, but instead of taking the air, as did that gentleman, crowned with a golden wreath and escorted by a flock of enthusiastic disciples, he gallops off on a young horse after his day's work in eight or ten languages. One is obliged in an article to confine oneself to one aspect of this many-sided man. It will be of interest, perhaps, to consider his attitude to women, writes H.P.B.B. in "Manchester Guardian".

He has always championed the principle that there should be equality of rights as between men and women, whether in cultural, social, political or economic spheres. This idea he expressed most forcibly in a sentence which before the war used to be the motto of the members of his circle of friends to the effect that there is no women's question but a human question, or, in other words, that what harms women harms men also. At the end of the war the President saw to it that his slogan became a legal obligation in the Czecho-Slovak Constitution, whereof paragraph 106 proclaims that "Privileges of sex .....are not recognised."

HIS MOTHER AND HIS WIFE

Masaryk's views with regard to women were conditioned by the circumstances of his own life, for the women, with whom he came into contact possessed wonderful characters. His mother was a wise and devout woman, through whose efforts he was able to go to school. "At the age of 27," he says, "I had a fateful experience which had a decisive effect on the whole of my life and on my spritual development." He refers here to his meeting in Leipzing with Charlotte Garrigue, that American girl who became his wife. He and she did everything in common. The whole of their married life was co-operation. In a letter written in 1910 he said:

I must acknowledge, as J. S. Mill acknowledged with regard to himself I have clarified my views on woman by he living example of my wife, since she has had the most definite and the best influence upon the development and ripening of all my views and of my character.

Masaryk's views on woman and the sexual relation between men and women are to be found chiefly in four lectures specially dedicated to women in the years 1899-1910, in each of which he examines more or less fully the psychology of woman and man; he criticises and finally rejects the traditional assertions that there are fundamental differences between the sexes in the strength of their power of reasoning, feeling and willing, and their moral strength. He further estimated their physical differences, rejecting very decidedly the exaggeration of the muscular weakness of women and exhibiting grave doubts as to whether women's nerves are weak. He discusses in a very human way the nerve tension and, indeed, the overstraining of a mother with three or four children around her from morning till night, or when one or other of the children is ailing. He compares this strain with the far quieter work of a man in the office or in the study.

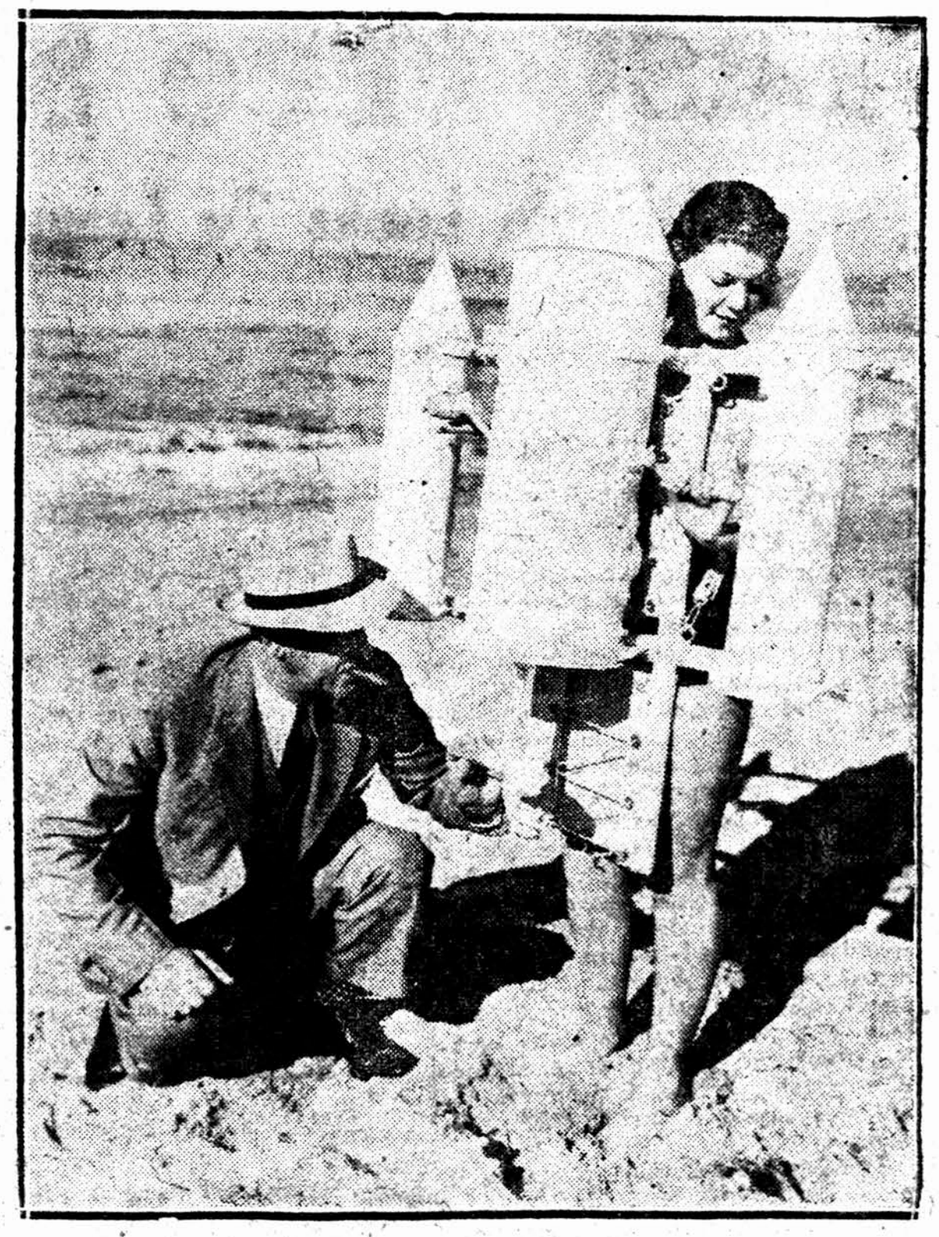
The conclusion he arrives at in his lectures is that between a man and a woman there is complete equality. He calls this view sexual democratism as contrasted with the sexual aristocratism that manifested itself in the older religious, social and political views.

HIS OWN PERSONALITY

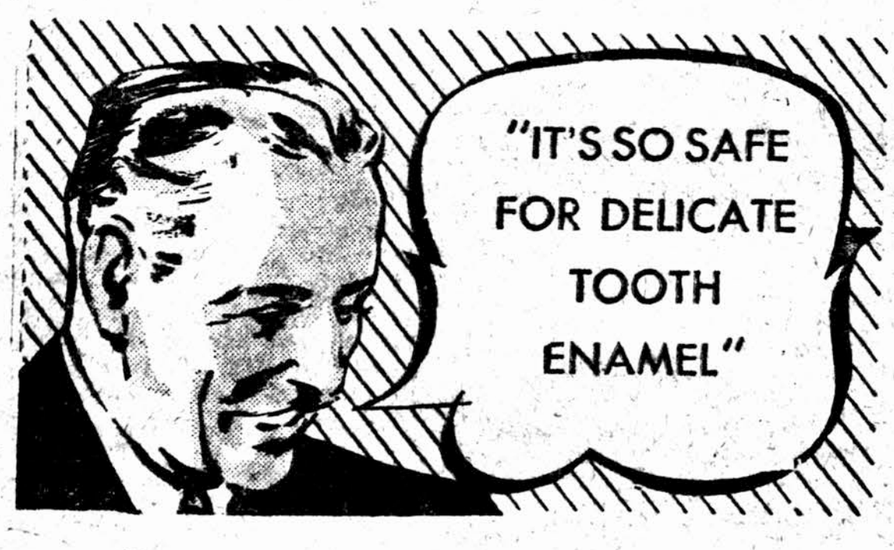
It is remarkable fact that a university professor of philosophy should have busied himself with the entirely practical daily cares of woman. Here may be seen his immense experience of life, his realism, his sociological thought, and, above all, his humanity. He has a profound sympathy with the weak and the oppressed in human society. He considers that women are oppressed even to-day. As regards the competition between men and women for a livelihood, he says that the employment of married women outside their homes is not only possible, and not only does not signify a break-up of the family and a marriage—of course, if it is a real marriage,—but is even desirable. In his so-called American lecture on this tonic he declares:

If the wife has work outside the house it means that she is spiritually independent and her husband must be different to her because she is more his equal and he must respect her; she might excel, and we men are not yet willing to recognise equality or a woman's excellence in this or that sphere.

It was Masaryk's truly apostolic personality that gave weight to his words; it was his personal life that he propagated. He opened his house to his hearers and friends, and they saw that life and its blessing. It was contemporaneous with the women's movement which a little earlier was working in the same direction, although not quite consciously. But the main thing was that every work of Professor (as he then was) Masaryk on woman was logically connected with the principles of democracy then beginning to gain a hearing; it was a doctrine which proclaimed moral and legal norms valid for all people; it was a marked defeat of aristocratism in the deepest sense of the word.



Self-propelled aquaplane seen as new boon to lifeguards. Attractive "bobbie" sperry is demonstrating the new self-propelled aquaplane while the inventor, S. Shapiro gives it a final inspestion. The aquaplane may be added to the equipment of the southern California lifeguards this summer. The device is capable of a speed of 12 knots. A small propeller in the stern is operated by hand cranks. The bronze buoyancy tanks will support 180 pounds.



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LISTERINE TOOTH PASTE

... AND IT MAKES THE BREATH SWEETER

The Soul Of Oceans

(Continued from page 10)

capped peaks of the Himalayas. He could hear the faint reverberations of the mystic Mantras chanted by the priests in the ancient temples of Kashi and Gaya. Near his heart was the Gulf of Persia rendered highly fragrant with the perfumed water which oozed down from the millions of crores of the fragrant petals of big roses. Over these waters light and shadow played a game of magic. He felt he heard low, almost inaudible moaning of the wandering wind. He could hear the melodious songs of birds which hid themselves amidst the thick velvet of foliages, and while hearing these songs he felt he had no other existence than that sweet cadence; for the songs of the birds rushed into his heart and he himself turned into a song. ..... Just below was the coast of Africa, imperceptible though it was, he knew where it was. He heard the breakers rushing somewhere into the dark and sounding a philosophy sublime. The wind was keeping a magic tune. The vanished glory of the dead Pharaohs, the Spiritual Masters, the lofty Pyramids that are guarded by invincible spirits, the unbearable heat of the Egyptian deserts, the drum beating—that horrible sound coming from the dark forest—all, all he heard and felt.

Last Free State In Africa

Ethiopia Looks To League Against European Imperialism

ETHIOPIA is to-day facing a grave crisis. She is at a crossroads where the events of the next few months will unquestionably mean either absorption—economic or actual—by one or more of the encircling European powers, or some definite assurance of her ability to continue existence as the last free State in Africa. The rulers of Ethiopia, desperately conscious of their country's helplessness amid the encroaching desires of greedy Europe, are grasping at the final straw represented by their membership in the League of Nations and hoping that this world tribunal will be able to prevent Europe; and in particular Italy, from seizing what is undoubtedly the richest territory in all the world still remaining unexploited.

The people of Ethiopia are all too unconscious of the danger, her ruling class all but helpless. Even if Ethiopia had great financial resources, she would find it hard to arm against her enemies. Legal shipments of guns ammunition or army equipment pass' only with difficulty through the encircling and antagonistic powers. Supplies purchased from gun-runners are obsolete, expensive and in-efficient at best.

Ethiopian organization progresses at an almost feverish rate. The Emperor hopes to have an army equal to making at least an affective show against invasion should danger come to a head in that way. Yet most of all, he knows he must count on world opinion in general and on the League of Nations in particular as his strongest line of defence. It may be that the Ethiopean question will precipitate the first real showdown of the League's power in world affairs.

The implications for Ethiopia and, because of Ethiopis, for all Africa are of world-wide importance. French or Italian colonial expansion in Africa will give the Germans more of an excuse to wish to regain their pre-war colonies. The fight of Ethiopia to retain her independence may be the pivot on which the fate of peace in the Eastern Hemisphere revolves. The submersion of Ethiopia into the territories of European powers would unquestionably mean a realignment of the African map extending far beyond the territory immediately involved, says a writer in "New York Times."

The world knows Ethiopia better as "Abyssinia." In all of Africa, this country alone has held out, until recent days, against European exploitation and civilization. Except for a very small part of the population, the twenty million polyglot Abyssinians, who have been mixed in a vast melting pot from practically every African tribe and rage, still live to-day as they did 2,000 years ago, scarcely conscious of railroads, automobiles, airplanes, machine guns, or even money.

Vivid Contrast

The diplomats, journalists and sensation-seeking visitors from all the world who attended the coronation of the Emperor Haile Selassie in 1932 were hardly aware of this fact; they penetrated but a short distance beyond the railroad that links the capital city of Addis Ababa with Djibouti, French seaport on the Red Sea.

And yet, the coronation ceremony presented a vivid contrast between Africa and the West. There was on the one hand the barbaric splendour of a court that makes an earnest attempt to rival that of Solomon in its most glorious days; on the other, the evening clothes and uniforms and suave democracy of the European envoys.

It was said that the Emperor spent nearly a million dollars for the ceremony and festivities attending his coronation. The estimate is probably conservative because, caught between the double necessity of pleasing and impressing his own people and painting a favourable picture to the outer world, Haile Selassie not only adorned himself and his court with a golden splendour calculated to dazzle the million or more of his people who came for the event, but he also built macadam roads, he imported motor cars, installed plumbing, and screened from the eyes of his Western visitors the less pleasant aspect of his capital city.

Abyssinia and Italy Get Nearer. —"Kladderadatsch' (Berlin).

The diplomatic visitors were welcomed withdue splendour. A native band, resplendent in new uniforms and proud of shoes worn for the first time, bravely tootled the various national anthems as the trains pulled into the Addis Ababa depot. The Emperor himself rode in his huge, sumptuous motor car with parasol bearers perched behind on a seat resembling that of a handsome cab, to meet his royal visitors, Prince George of England and Prince Humbert of Italy.

The other delegations were escorted in resplendent state to receptions at the palace, there to present appropriately magnificent gifts that ranged from cases of the choicest champagne, through armoured automobiles and golden goblets, to the Spartan simplicity of the autograph photograph of Herbert Hoover, presented by the American visitor.

For three days and three nights, the ceremonies went on, climaxed finally by the actual coronation in the circular church of St. Mark. Hours of prayer more hours of chanting, and finally the crown of the Emperor of Emperors, the Light of the World, The Conquering Lion of Judah, Protector of the Faith and Ruler of the Universe, was placed upon the brow of Haile Selassie (the name means Power of Trinity) by the head of the Abyssinian Coptic Church, oldest of Christian denominations.

Nature Protects

Ethiopia's inaccessibility has helped her through the centuries to withstand the onslaughts of the outside world. She is still inaccessible. Comparatively few Europeans or Americans are very clear as to the location of the country, or know how to get there. Tourists are few and far between, for even under the most modern and favourable conditions the journey to Addis Ababa is long and uncomfortable. Without a private airplane, it will take at least two weeks to travel from the Mediterranean to Addis.

All but a negligible part of the traffic to Ethiopia passes through French Somaliland and the port of Djibouti, terminus of the Franco-Ethiopian Railroad, controlled and operated by French interests, and the only modern link of Ethiopia with the outside world. Djibouti is the "metropolis" of sun-scorched, useless French Somaliland, one of the most desolate outposts of the French empire, held only as a possible key to future French expansion in East Africa.

The French railroad pays some of the small expense of maintaining this negligible colony, and weaves its way, a strange thread of modernity, though the wild Somali Desert, peopled by ungoverned tribes, into the mountains of Abyssinia and on to Addis Ababa.

The railroad at this conglomerate capital of black Ethiopia marks the centre of an extremely small zone of Western influence in the land of Haile Selassie. Even from the railroad the wild life of Ethiopia is readily visible, and the country abounds with the big game that hunters have largely chased from the more accessible territories to the south. Lions, baboons, gazelles and monkeys are seen from the trains, and a short journey into the bush at almost any point in Abyssinia will bring the hunter into contact with leopards, elephants and almost every other sort of African wild life.

For Every Man, A Lion

The Ethiopians themselves take little interest in hunting. Each young man, as he passes his adolescence, kills one lion to prove his manhood, and if he is a chief of noble lineage, he will wear the lion's mane in a hood over his ceremonial dress. A few hunters trap leopards and ship their hides to Addis Ababa and thence to the outer world, but, for the most part, the people who reside in a territory approximately the size of the State of Texas are satisfied to do little more than engage in a desultory sort of agriculture or the raising of cattle sufficient to feed their families.

Addis Ababa is the only sizable city of Ethiopia. The rest of the settlements, although some of them are courteously referred to as cities, are little more than a cluster of the round, thatched "tukuls" characteristic of the country, perhaps surrounding an iron-roofed trade store or two, a French mission station, and the pseudo-grandeur of a stone palace built to the glory of a local chieftain.

The capital city includes a small international colony, which attempts a precise and formal life among its Ministries and is able, as in all Eastern capitals, to maintain a constant stream of small intrigues for favour, commercial or social, at court. Some of the streets of Addis are paved with macadam. There are some large, if ramshackle, buildings in the modern manner. There is a post office, a drug store, and there are two run-down hotels for Europeans. These boast of plumbing and electric lights: off on a hillside, away from the rest of the city, stands the palace of the King.

For the rest, the capital seems rather an appalling hodge-podge of houses and huts of every sort. To the market place come countless caravans of mules and camels, laden with skins and coffee from the country, black porters bearing incredible loads, women in bright-coloured trade print dresses with baskets of grain or flat native bread on their heads. Representatives of all the tribes of Africa and every country of the Near East—not forgetting the omnipresent Levantine Jews, the Greeks and the Armenians who have become absorbed into the life of the country trade here in cheap and flashy gimcracks of every description, ranging from glass doorknobs to ten-cent earrings.

Appalling Hodge-podge

But for the most part Ethiopians live in what to the western world would be almost incredible squalor. They have and desire little to wear, except one or two of the snowy-white homespun "shammas," resembling a Roman robe, worn over tight trousers of the same material. They require only the simplest of thatched huts and food prepared from the most easily collected game, fruits or vegetables.

From the blood mixture in Ethiopia that derives from every African and Arab stock—a people whose ethnology is lost in a welter of past confusions and migrations—have emerged the rue Ethiopians, the Abyssinian ruling class of the Amharic race, speaking their own language, keeping their blood lines pure, and ruling with simple and autocratic dignity their polyglot country. The living godhead of this small ruling class is the Emperor, nephew of the great Menelik, who, in the late nineteenth century, first opened the way for Western trade and contact with Europe. There has never been any question of the continuance of the way of this small and powerful ruling class. There have been, at times, divisions within the class who have fought either with intrigue or with guns and knives for the power that goes with occupancy of the throne, but it would be unthinkable to any Abyssinian to give allegiance to any but an Amharic ruler.

The dynasty of Haile Selassie traces with pride its origin to the visit of the Queen of Sheba to the court of King Solomon at Jerusalem. She came home with her son and left him and his descendants to rule the country in an unbroken line.

When Menelik died he left a daughter and a son. The son was a weakling and made the great mistake of conspiring with a Mohammedan group. He embraced the faith of Islam and, for his faithlessness to the Coptic Catholic Church, was quickly dethroned and banished to an imprisonment which continues to this day, by the followers of the Ras (or chief), Tafari Makonnen—nephew of Menelik—who first set himself up as regent, and then, upon the death of his cousin, had himself crowned as Emperor under the new name in 1932.

Church, A Power

Ethiopia was the first of Christian countries. Thirty years after the death of Christ, St. Mark, fleeing from Egypt, went south to Ethiopia and converted the people. Their faith has ever since remained the basic, unchanged and unaltered Coptic Christians faith to which the entire Christian world adhered before the rise of the chruch at Rome, and which today numbers only the Christians of Egypt and Abyssinia among its members. This church is a power in Ethiopia today, and its priests and potentates, under an "Abuna" sent by the patriarch in Egypt, hold important lands and great riches.

Haile Selassie is an educated and urbane man who surrounds himself with the splendid and barbaric court necessary to impress the more simple of his people, and who is yet up to the minute on world events and anxious to employ every modern device and method to protect his beleaguered nation from commercial and military onslaughts of Europe.

He received his education at a French mission school and speaks French fluently—his English is distinctly limited. He is anxious to meet travellers from America or Europe, and first greets them formally at court and later informally at the dinner tables if he thinks they have interesting news or information to impart.

For years he has had a private "brain trust," composed of educated

(Continued on next Page.)

LAST FREE STATE IN AFRICA

(Continued from previous Page.)

Ethiopians and of Europeans and Americans whose knowledge or abilities are useful. These have included an American medical missionary, Dr. Lambie, who built a fairly modern hospital in Addis Ababa, and who enjoys the respect of every Ethiopian; a Norwegian mining engineer, who still manages the Emperor's properties; a German medical expert on tropical diseases, who has done much to stamp out cholera, and an English professor.

Dr. Jacques Faitlowich, a Swiss-Jewish scholar, has also counselled with Haile Selassie, principally on matters effecting education. Dr. Faitlowich has taken the Falashas (Abyssinian Jews) under his protection and that of the Emperor. The Emperor has likewise seen to it that the next generation of Ethiopian nobility will be better equipped to deal with the outer world. The sons of the noblemen and Ministers have gone to other lands, principally America, France and England, for education and experience, and some of them have already returned to Addis Ababa to take important places at the sides of their fathers or in government offices.

Absolute Monarchy

Haile Selassie still symbolizes to his people an absolute and unquestionable power. Now that Siam has become a constitutional monarchy, Ethiopia is today perhaps the last of the absolute kingdoms. This in spite of the fact that soon after his coronation Haile Sellassie promulgated a "Constitution." Few Ethiopians know what the Constitution is, or what it means. Their Emperor still wields the power of life and death, of final judicial determination, and of almost every other power worth having.

Incidentally, the Ethiopian judicial system is a simple and most efficient one. Capital cases are heard by the King himself, and when sentence of death is passed, the prisoner is turned over to the family of the murdered man, who may either hold him in slavery or destroy him in the same manner in which he committed the crime.

With the inroads of Western civilization and Western distaste for bloodshed, Abyssinian justice has become more tempered with mercy. Only a few years ago it was not unusual to see a half dozen bodies dangling from the great gallows tree before the Church of St. Mark; convicted thieves lost an arm or leg for each crime. Today, imprisonment and hard labour on the roads are being substituted for such punishments.

Gradually, the Emperor is seeing to it that modern influencel are spread further and further into his large country. The beginnings of a school system have appeared, and the people are slowly and with difficulty being educated to accept modern medical attention.

Through all these government activities, the Emperor is trying gradually and without instilling panic in his people, to make them realize, as do the more modern and intelligent of the court, that their country faces a life-and-death struggle which will more likely be won or lost at Geneva and in the diplomatic conference rooms of the world than on the battlefields with which the people are more familiar.

Old Notion Of Battle

Most Ethiopians still proudly remember their defeat of the Italian military machine at Adowa, and count cockily on their ability again to annihilate an invading force. This mass of people knows little of airplanes, of long-range guns, of poison gas or tanks. They still visualize battle as the hand-to-hand or short-range rifle and bayonet combat of their fathers' day. But the Emperor and those around him know Ethiopia's military insufficiency all too well.

European Imperialism reaches more and more definitely into Ethiopia for a variety of reasons. There are, of course, the vast natural resources of Ethiopia. Although the country is near the Equator, its elevation makes possible the cultivation of tobacco and cotton and much the same crops as are found in the American South. There are gold and silver and platinum and copper to be extracted from Ethiopia's mines when the country is more accessible to transport. There is oil in the parts of Southern Ethiopia, mapped and tested by America's Standard Oil scouts and waiting only for proper transportation to be developed.

All Eyes On Ethiopia

All these things figure in the long-range planning of countries such as Italy and France. Great Britain, as well as Italy, has special reasons for wishing Ethiopia to be either directly in her sphere of influence or annexed as territory. England looks to the British Sudan and to Egypt for her cotton. In Ethiopia lie the head waters of the Nile, and the long-projected dam to be built by American engineers with British money in Lake Tsana will effectively control the water that is the very life-blood of Egypt and the Sudan. Britain wants no hostile powers in Ethiopia able to upset her ambitious irrigation schemes along the Nile.

Italy sees her two footholds in East Africa and Eritrea to the north and Italian Somaliland to the south separated by the vast Ethiopian territory between them. The imperialistic hand of Mussolini has drawn a line across this territory. On this line Italy wants a railroad capable of transporting troops and supplies between the back doors of these two territories. But France holds a perpetual concession for the operation of railroads in Ethiopia, a concession granted by the Emperor Menelik in exchange for the money and labour put into the building of his country's only railroad.

Italy would offer to Ethiopia a free port on the Red Sea in exchange for a railroad right of way, but France has always fought to the last ditch to prevent the making of any such treaty. She would not like to lose the income produced by the railroad from Djibouti. Perhaps Laval and Mussolini reached some agreement on this point in their recent conference at Rome. The world has not yet been told.

In any event, the recent French attitude toward Ethiopia has been one of extreme friendliness and conciliation, in contrast to the Italian.

Germany and Japan likewise look to Ethiopia for special reasons. They look at Ethiopia as a market for the thousands of gimcracks their low-priced labour is able to turn out. Neither wishes to see England, France or Italy dominant in East Africa. Japan has made every effort to promote friendliness with the Ethiopian people and ruling class. Germany sends traveling salesmen as her emissaries, and has already established a considerable volume of trade.

Not long ago Russia thought of the great conglomerate mass of the Ethiopian people as a potential Communist State in East Africa. A Russian "trade" mission was quietly expelled from Addis Ababa when it was found that it had been forming Communist cells among the Ethiopian soldiers and people. Russia has shown no further interest. But Ethiopia remains the scene of the world's most interesting colonial intrigue.

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WORLD STILL CRAVES MAGIC CURES

Doctor's Gold-headed Cane

"To-day there is still a craving for magical cures," said Sir Walter Langdon Brown, Regius Professor of Physic at Cambridge University, in a lecture before the British Medical Association.

The craving for magic had undoubtedly helped the doctor in his treatment of the patient, but when he threw away the gold-headed cane of the physician of the past, and tried to appeal to rational and scientific procedure he lost a powerful weapon.

"Only in this way," declared Sir Walter, "can one account for the loss of confidence in the medical profession which is seen on every hand to-day."

MIND AND BODY ONE.

A new development had now arisen in psychotherapy [treatment of disease by action on the mind].

The dualism of mind and body had broken down.

"This new synthesis of mind and body, this conception of the individual as a dynamic entity, is the outstanding achievement of twentieth century medicine, and will greatly influence its future."

Never had people fussed more about their health than to-day. Yet the average span of human life was steadily increasing and many deadly diseases had been scotched.

HARMONY AND HEALTH.

"The doctor of the future will have to come doubly armed; with material aid for physical troubles and psychotherapy for distresses of the spirit."

Sir Walter pointed out as a striking fact that we are now returning to the viewpoint of B.C. 500, that "health depends on harmony and disease on discord within the body."

Roof Of The World Now Bubbling Over With Life

The "Roof of the World" the formerly inaccessible Pamirs, is bubbling over with life. Soviet surveying expeditions penetrate ever deeper into this country, revealing the rich deposits of valuable minerals, hidden in these mountains, beryl, gold, wolfram, molyden, and boxites. Agricultural expeditions have proved the possibility of farming at a height of 4,000 meters. Enormous land areas have been found suitable for the cultivation of beans, various vegetables, potatoes, fodder grasses, etc.

In 1917, the sown area in the pamyra amounted to 3,768 hectares whereas in 1934 it reached already 10,200 hectares. Extensive work has been performed in clearing the land of stones and pebbles. The crop yield has improved by 10 per cent. The gross production of agriculture has increased from 27,000 centners to 78,000 centners. Threshing-machines, straw-cutters and other machines have made their appearance in the mountains. The nomad Kirghiz of Eastern Pamyrs now have tractors and began ploughing the virgin soil of this wild country.

MOTOR HIGHWAYS

The inhabitants of small villages scattered at the slopes of the Pamyrs led a very miserable existence before the Revolution, being always short of food. Mulberry cakes formed their chief food. Now, however, their own grain supplies last for at least nine months in the year, while certain regions have no need whatsoever of importing wheat from elsewhere.

Although the Pamyrs are far away from the central parts of the country and communications with outer world are interrupted for a period of about six months by heavy snow, this region is rapidly developing, both economically and culturally.

Until 1932, a whole month was necessary to reach the populated sections of the Pamirs on horseback, while now motor road extending over a distance of 750 kilometers connects Osh with Khorog.

The beginning of a new culture is noticeable in the valleys of the Pamirs. A hydro-electric station of 1,000 kilowatt capacity has been erected at Khorog. Radio communication has been established between the Pamirs and large centers of the country, and an air service between Stalinabad and Khorog.

TRAINED MEDICAL STAFF

At present there are 142 schools in the Pamirs, where 5,000 children receive their education. Before the revolution, there were only 2 schools. A normal school for 90 students has been opened at Khorog, as well as a theatre and a cinema.

The village quack healers of yore have been replaced by trained medical staff including doctors, assistant surgeons, etc., and by hospitals and special consultations for women. A house of rest has been built at an altitude of 2,000 metres.

This country, where formerly diseases and ignorance reigned supreme, where the population led most primitive life, is now becoming a cultural country, with a healthy and educated population.

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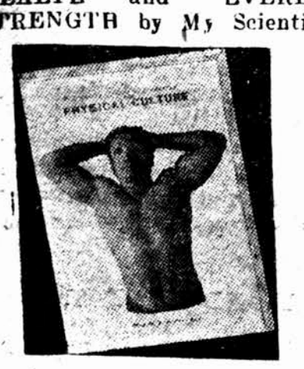

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Electrical Activity In Brains

Interesting Researches In Science

The discovery of the existence of heavy water, due to the com- hydrogen, immediately raised the hydrogen, immediately raised question of its effects on living organisms, including human beings. A considerable number of biological experiments have already been made, without startling results, though this does not imply that they may not be very important. Professor G. Hevesy and Dr. E. Hofer have described in "Nature" the results of drinking water which contained abnormal quantities of the heavy sort. Within half an hour some of the excess of heavy water begins to leave the body, but only about one-fifth of 1 per cent of the volume taken. By the end of about ten days one-half of the heavy water has left the body. and they calculate that the average time spent by a molecule of heavy water in the body is about fourteen days. It is evident that many of the molecules of heavy water enter into the chemical processes of the living body, and it is to be expected that they will be used in the future for tracing the reactions in physiological processes, writes a Scientific correspondent in the "Manchester Guardian".

ELECTRICAL ACTIVITY IN BRAINS

Several years ago Professor Hans Berger, the director of the Psychiatric and Nerve Clinic at Jena, discovered that electric currents from the human brain could be detected by electrodes applied to the scalp. These currents have a rhythm that is modified when the person whose brain is providing them engages in mental work, sleeps, takes drugs, or is affected in other ways. Professor Adrian and Mr. B. H. C. Matthews, of Cambridge, have been following this line of research, and have shown that the electrical rhythm of the brain is modified during periods of mental concentration such as are necessary in mental arithmetic. They have in general confirmed Berger's results, though they differ from him in their interpretation. The method may become as instructive in the investigation of the brain as the electro-cardiograph has proved in the investigation of the heart.

BABYLONIAN MATHEMATICS

Important advances in the knowledge of Babylonian mathematics have been made recently, especially by the Austrian scholar Dr. Otto Neugebauer, who is attached to the Mathematical Institute at Copenhagen. In 2000 B.C. the Babylonians had a position-value arithmetical notation similar in prinliple to the modern notation, but operating in the scale of six. They introduced a symbol for zero near the beginning of the Christian era. The modern zero is supposed to have been imported by the Arabians from India in the first centuries of the Christian era, and the faciity of calculation allowed by the Arabian system, of which the zero symbol is an essential part, is one of the chief conditions in the development of industrial civilisation. The elucidation of cuneiform inscriptions has shown that the Babylonians could solve linear and quadratic equations and some simple cubic equations. They did this with the assistance of arithmentical tables of the squares and cubes of all integers from 1 to 60. The Greeks did not use arithmetical methods for solving such equations until early in the Christian era. It is remarkable that they apparently remained in ignorance of the ancient Babylonian arithmetical methods and for the first five hundred years of their own development used only geometrical methods. The Greeks had no symbol for zero, and this was probably one of the chief causes of their failure to produce a mechanised civilisation.

DEFLECTING COSMIC RAYS

One of the greatest contributions to the investigation of the nature of cosmic rays was made by Dr. Skobeltzyn, of Leningrad, when he discovered the existence of rays of very swift particles, which appeared to be closely connected with the cosmic rays. He demonstrated the swiftness of these particles by measuring the degree to which they were deviated when exposed to a powerful magnetic field. His technique was developed by Dr. C. Anderson, of Pasadena, who discovered the position with its aid. Dr. E. Lenz, of Stuttgart, where much remarkable experimental research on cosmic rays has been organised by Professor Regener, has recently shown that cosmic rays may be deviated by powerful electric fields. With an electric field of 700 volts per centimetre he finds a majority of the deflected particles in the rays are positively charged. At 70,000 volts per centimetre the majority are negative. He supposes that the deflected particles observed at the lower voltage are members of the showers found in connection with cosmic rays while these deserved with the higher voltages are probably members of the primary beam of cosmic rays

GIANT CHROMOSOMES.

Living organisms are made of collections of cells, each of which is more or less capable of independent existence in suitable conditions. The hereditary characters are transmitted from parent to offspring by certain units that exist in the nuclei of each cell in the body. These units are named genes and are arranged in groups which form particles within the nuclei. The particles are named chromosomes, because they absorb certain dyes and can be made prominent in microscopic preparations. Much has been learned of the properties of chromosomes as carriers of heredity, but their small size has set severe limits to microscopical investigation. In 1933 Professor T. S. Painter, the American geneticit. directed attention to the giant chromosomes found in the cells of the salivary glands of certain insects. These are upwards of one hundred times the size of normal chromosomes, and serve as specimens which have been naturally magnified one hundred times. The giant chromosomes have series of black bands Dr. C. B. Bridges has shown that these bands consist of bundles of parallel rods like cigarettes Professor N. Koltzoff, of Moscow, has detected particles on the threads joining the bands Bridges is inclined to regard the rods as the essential hereditary units. the genes, while Koltzoff thinks the particles on the threads are the genes. Research on the matter is proceeding swiftly, and there is no doubt that a remarkable advance has been made towards the identification of genes, even if the final units have not yet been recognised.

Brains Of Men Of Talent Studied In Soviet Union

The Moscow Institute of Brain is now engaged in the study of brains of several eminent poets and artists:— of the poets Wladimir Mayakovsky, Andrei Bolyi, Edward Bagritsky, of the former conductor of the Moscow Opera House, W. Suk, of the famous tenor Sobinov, and others.

The preliminary results of this study are highly interesting.

Mayakovsky's brain was dissected into 15,000 extremely thin slices, 20 microns thick each, which are examined under the microscope.

LONGER SURFACE.

An external examination of Mayakovsky's brain reveals nothing either in shape, or in its external appearance, convolutions and scissures, which would distinguish it from the brain of any other person. Only the study of internal structures of the various parts of his brain revealed its distinguishing features. The portion of the brain which apparently serves as the centre for intellectual and creative functions (the so-called lower sinciput portion) stands out very prominently, and its surface is much larger than that of the brains of other persons.

Preliminary results of the study of the brain of Wiacheslav Suk are no less interesting. It has been established that the temporal of the brain (region adjoining the temple) has close relation to the perception of sounds, to musical ear and the comprehension of the language of music. Indeed, the temporal region of Suk's brain, as compared to other brains, reveals very characteristic features.

TEMPORAL PECULIARITY.

In Suk's brain very large surfaces have been found in the temporal regions, situated in a very singular manner. This gives the ground to suppose that precisely these peculiarities determined the musical talent possessed by this great conductor.

By its work the institute refuted the theory of superior and inferior races, evolved by the German scientist Brodmann who based his arguments on the study of the structure of human brains.

Professor I. Filimonov has particularly studied the internal structure of the portions of the brain, described by Brodmann, and established that the peculiarities utilised by Brodmann for his proofs can be observed, not only among the fellahs and the natives of Java, but also among Europeans.

DIATHERMIC METHOD IS GREAT SUCCESS

Diseases Eradicated By Electric Treatment

Dr. R. Grot, a Moscow neuropathologist has elaborated a number of entirely new methods of treatment of various diseases by means of electricity (diathermic treatment). Large ulcers on the leg, which existed for years, were healed in a few weeks following the application of diathermic treatment to the spinal part of the nervous system.

Dr. Grot has established that this treatment applied to definite parts of the nervous system, heals ulcers and inflammations not only on the body's surfaces, but also in internal organs, as in cases of ulcers of the stomach and of the duodenum.

A symmetry of the face, the drooping of eyelids, the falling in of the eyeball and other phenomena resulting from pathologic condition of the sympathetic cords of the neck, disappear upon the application of Dr. Grot's methods. In many cases giddiness, the sensation of a noise in the ears, resulting from poor blood circulation in the brain. also disappear.

Dr. Grot has achieved striking results in the treatment of organic diseases of the nervous system, hitherto considered incurable as in the case of tabes dorsal.

The treatment of epilepsy by this method has also given positive results.

CRUSADER FOR LIFE

President Masaryk Celebrates 85th Birthday

(From A Special Indian Correspondent)

PRAGUE, March 10.

Czechoslovakia celebrated in mail week the 85th birthday of its President, T. G. Masaryk, who is not only Europe's oldest statesman, but in many ways also the most interesting and inspiring among the active leaders of nations in modern period. Masaryk is not merely the President of the Czechoslovak Republic, but as well greatly its builder and unifier. His life is at once, one of the greatest of historical romances and instructive guides of this age.

Masaryk's life may rightly be described as one long continuous struggle resulting finally in a great success. He grew under painfully hard conditions and came well into contact with the pangs of suffering and the stings of foreign domination. After a period of severe fight for educational advance, he absorbed himself deeply and intensively in the wider issue of the regeneration of his people. Masaryk worked long and hard constructively and realistically making the best of available opportunities. His realism, however, did not mean imposition of rigid limitation on the political goal. Nor did constructive work, necessarily conducted to a large extent along restricted lines, mean not having the ability to draw and hold in view the fuller picture about the future. Masaryk combined his realism with the capacity for practical visioning at the same time, so essential for statesmen.

LIFE CRUSADER.

This came well into evidence when the war broke out in 1914. Masaryk was then in his 65th year. From the moment the war broke out till the news of his election as President of the new Republic of Czechoslovakia reached him in America, his life is an unbroken chain of stirring incidents. He worked, lived and moved about as a crusader. He collected round him a band of active and devoted workers, of whom the best known is Dr. Benes, at the outbreak of the war a man of just 30 and who four years later was to be the first Foreign Minister of Czechoslovakia, a position which he has occupied since then without interruption with rare distinction and ability. Masaryk worked out the idea of Czechoslovak independence in detail. He arranged for publicity work abroad and for keeping the movement for national emancipation alive at home. He secured contacts and extended them. He built the basis for the future armed force of the State that he had in view. After four years of hard struggle, in the course of which the work of a long preparatory period stood him in good stead as regards the response he got from his countrymen, Masaryk's work ended triumphantly. Czechs a nation with a great historic past, but who for centuries had come under foreign rule, were again fully emancipated as a nation from outside domination. And with them were united the Slovaks closely related to them, who for even longer period had come to live in a greatly neglected and highly checked state under Hungarian domination.

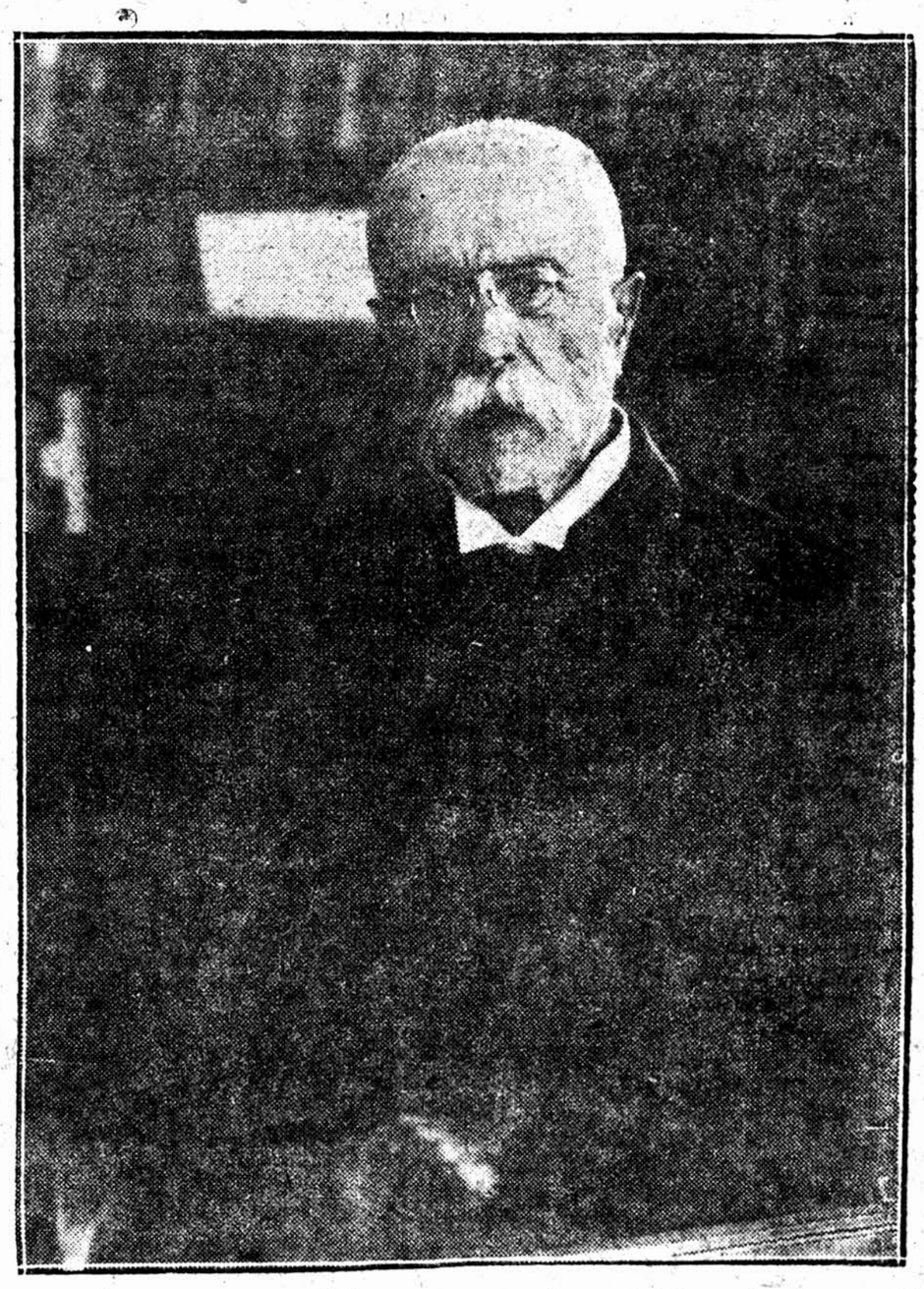
A NATIONAL HERO.

If the task of securing the establishment of the new State of Czechoslovakia was a hard one, that of consolidating it meant also a very difficult one. Men with experience especially for work of specialised nature were limited. Forces of opposition were many, some very strong. In these, the problem of minorities in the early period presented a specially hard one. Czechoslovakia's getting over these difficulties comparatively easily and settling down soon to a stable Government to a very large measure is due to Masaryk's lead and direction. His amazing knowledge of affairs, broad outlook, deep interest in various aspects that go to make human and national life, rational attitude to issues that matter generally, all enabled him to develop a well laid machinery of State along progressive lines. To-day Czechoslovakia can rightly claim to be a State from point of stability of Government in advance of many older ones and in progressive outlook maintaining a leading position.

BIRTHDAY CELEBRATIONS.

Masaryk's 85th birthday was celebrated with much spontaneity and little pomp in the whole of Czechoslovakia. The celeberations at th same time conveyed a strong political note. The Czechoslovak State is keenly alive to the new political currents released from abroad, some of which are seen as possessing disruptive tendencies. Masaryk's life struggle, work and authority were brought into special relief to urge and underline the need of preserving and developing strong unity on the broadest stable basis possible.

The history of Czechoslovakia and the lives of its principal founders make valuable and useful reading. There are a number of books dealing with them. As few of the most instructive and interest may be recommended: "The Czechoslovak Nation's Struggle For Independence" by Jaroslav Papousek (Orbis Publishing Company: Prague. 1sh. 2d.); "The Collapse of The Austro-Hungarian Monarchy And The Rise Of The Czechoslovak State" by Jan Opocensky (Orbis: Prague. 2sh. 6d); "Ten Years of Czechoslovak Politics" by J. Borovicka (Orbis: Prague. 2sh. 6d); "A Short History Of Czechoslovakia" by Dr. Krofta (McBirde: New Yorks, 2 dollars); "Benes Statesman Of Central Europe" by Pierre Crabities (Routledge: London, 12sh. 6d.); and "President Masaryk Tells His Story" recounted by Karel Capek (Allen and Unwin: London. 7sh. 6d.). The last volume is in many ways perhaps the best one on Masaryk.



PRESIDENT MASARYK

BRONZE AXE-HEAD FOUND

Workmen quarrying at Agheteskin, Carrickmacross, discovered a bronze axe head deep in a rock cleft, The axe edge is 2¾ inches long. The weight of the head is 10 ounces. Mr P. J. O,Daly, C. E., Carrickmacross, who is in possession of the find, state, that it is a perfect specimen of the Bronze Age axe.

These biscuits are made with Glaxo. Nourishing for Children. Favourites with all .....

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Soviet 'Raj' And

TOPICS FROM MOSCOW

MOSCOW, March 7, 1935.

The first Soviet Film Festival which took place in Moscow from February 20th to March 2, brought new victories to the cinema art of the USSR. Prefviously, the Soviet film organisations had participated for the first time in their history, in the international cinema exhibition held in Venice, Italy in October, 1934, where they exhibited the latest and best pictures produced in this country up to that time. Among others, the following films are worth mentioning: "Thunder," directed by Petrov; "Petersburg Nights," by Roshal; "Ivan," by Davjenko; "Chelyuskin," by Troyanovsky and Shafran; "Jolly Kids," by Alexandroff; "Border," by Barnet; "Three Songs of Lenin," Vertov; and "A Cake," by Romm.

These pictures made an excellent impression upon the participants in the international show; and much publicity, favourable criticism, and the admiration of influential people in the cinema world. Finally, the Soviet films were awarded the first prize. The foreign cinema world was much impressed by the Soviet films. They confessed that they were superior to theirs, not only in artistic nature, but in the simple way of communicating ideas, and that the themes were morally rich and meaningful. These people wanted to see the Soviet film more closely, and proposed to the Soviet film authorities the organization of the Film Festival just concluded in Moscow.

India Not In Picture

Many excellent pictures were shown at the recent festival. They came from all the main countries, with the exception of India and Germany. Perhaps much can be written about each of the pictures shown, but unfortunately, the foreign journalists were not given adequate opportunity to see the pictures, and the number of pictures shown is too great to deal with each separatly. However, we shall content ourselves by quoting what the Soviet press has to say about some of these pictures.

First prize has been awarded to the Soviet Cinema Studio at Leningrad, the "Lenfilm", for the best film produced in the period between the Venice and Moscow festivals. This picture is "Chapaev" directed by the Brothers Vasiliev. The picture deals with an episode from the Civil War in Russia. The hero, Chapaev, played by Honoured Actor of the Republic, Mr. Babochkin, puts up a strong fight against the White Guards and counter-revolutionists, and defends the Soviets with great bravery. He succeeds in defeating his enemies several times, although at the end of the picture he himself is wounded and retreats from his strong-hold under the pressure of the well-equipped and armed forces of the enemy. The picture has become the Headliner not only in this country where it was shown at all the theatres almost endlessly, but also abroad, where, for example, it ran for ten weeks on Broadway, in New York.

First Prize

Mr. Einstein, the well-known film director of the Soviet Union, handing the first prize to the representatives of Lenfilm, read the decision of the international jury composed of representatives of the various countries. He said, "the jury decided to award the Lenfilm Cinema Studios the First Prize for producing the pictures "Chapaev", by Vasiliev, "Peasants", by Ermler; and "Youth of Maxim", by Trauberg, all of which maintain the realistic style of Soviet cinematography and combine depth of idea, life-like vividness and simplicity, with a high quality of directing, acting, and camera work".

The second prize was awarded to the French film "The Last Billionaire", directed by Rene Clair, and produced by Pathe-Nathan.

The third prize was awarded to the American artist, Walt Disney, for his animated cartoons.

Certificates of admiration were awarded to the films: "Pension Memoza", director, Jacques Feder, France; "Peter", by Kosterlits, Czechoslovakia; "Airman", by Reisman, Russia; "New Gulliver" by Ptushko, Russia; and certificates of honour to the following film directors for their fine work: King Vidor, an American, for his picture "Our Daily Bread"; Alfred Green, Edison Solod, Robert Lee Johnson, Tsai Chu Shen, (director of the Chinese picture "Sons of a Fisherman"), and to the Russian artiste Sarre Mokil for her work in "New Gulliver".

The jury singled out points worthy of praise in the other films shown. These include the fine acting of Charles Laughton in the "Private Life of Henry VIII" (England); the artistic quality of "Viva Villa" (America, director, Jack Conway); and the acting of Wallace Beery in this film.

Of all the Russian pictures shown, one cannot help but mention the remarkable film "New Gulliver", directed by Ptushko. This is a full-length picture of animated cartoons. Instead of simple drawings, the cartoons are made to look like living people, and they exhibit a remarkable proportion with regard to real motions, mimicking, and acting. Sound effects and voices are included.

New Gulliver

The theme of the picture is similar to that of Gulliver's travels in the book of that name by Swift, but instead of the original story of the travels in the land of the Lilliputs, it has been adapted to the revolutionary ideology of the Russians. The revolution is ripening in the Land of the Lilliputs, and the worker Lilliputs are preparing to rebel against their monarch. The King sends police, the fleet, and the army against the rebels. The Civil War begins. The rebels are in a difficult position, when Gulliver appears to help them. He is not the same Gulliver that Swift wrote about, a naval doctor who was utterly demoralized by bad luck and the failures of life, but a young Pioneer (Russian

Mme. Koonen of the State Kamerny Theatre in Moscow as she appears in the play "Egyptian Nights".

In the demonstration Hall of the House of Cino, Moscow.

Its Achievements

Silver Cup awarded to the French Film Company Pathe-Nathan, by the Judges during the Moscow Cinema Festival.

Boy Scout) named Petia, who comes from the Soviet Union.

The success achieved by the author of "New Gulliver" is to be congratulated. One cannot believe that little toys, representing Lilliputs, could act so well and even "wisely". Hundreds and thousands of Lilliputs appear on the screen alive, talking, smiling, and making such correct movements, that one could expect their equal only of the best actors. However, these actors are nothing more than toys, each of which has no less than 32 masks to give it the various expressions, etc., required. The job was exceedingly tedious and painstaking, and it was planned that several years would elapse before the film would be completed. However, the courageous director and his assistants required only 20 months in which to finish this monumental animated cartoon film.

Foreign spectators also admired greatly the films "Hot Days", and "Airmen". There were a number of pictures that should not have been shown owing to their shortcomings and lack of artistic value. However, the number of good ones out-did the bad ones, and the holding of the Festival was a good idea. To those interested, it gave an insight of the Soviet cinema, and it taught the cinema people of the USSR. many things, particularly in technique.

Medical Science In USSR

After the revolution in Russia the new Soviet regime made itself responsible for the complete medical service to the entire population inhabiting the vast territory of the Soviet Union. All hospitals were declared governmental property; the doctors government employees; and private hospitals and private practice by doctors, abolished. "The population must be treated free or at the lowest possible expense. The government must directly take charge of improving the health and sanitary conditions of the country", such were the principles declared by the Soviets.

However, the Civil War, the famine, intervention, and other disasters on the one hand, and the insufficient number of doctors, and of hospital equipment on the other, proved great obstacles in the fulfillment of the programme of the new government as far as medical service to the nation was concerned.

In spite of the fact that the authorities did all they could and all that was possible; in spite of the sincere attitude of the Commissariat of Health, the work in the field of health protection of the population was carried on very inefficiently. The reason was the great shortage in doctors and medicines, and it continued so until the approach of the glorious period of the First Five Year Plan.

"More Doctors" Campaign

During the period of the Five Year Plan, much work was done to prepare a number of doctors sufficient to carry on the work required of them in the various branches of medicine. As a result of the dexterious work and the huge investments made by the government in Health Protection, the number of doctors reached 76,400 in 1932, as against 63,300 in 1928, and 19,800 in 1913. The number of beds for the stationary treatment of patients increased from 175,600 in 1913, to 246,100 in 1928, and 405,800 in 1932. The sum spent on health protection work was 128,500,000 roubles in 1913; 660,800,000 in 1928; and 2,105.000,000 in 1932.

Along with the general improvement of conditions in the U.S.S.R., the government has been increasing its expenditures on the health protection work for its people. During the first Five Year Plan a total expenditure of 5,400,000,000 rs. was made for this purpose, while the amount scheduled for the same purpose during the second Five Year Plan is: 20,500,000,000, r.

Most of the hospitals in the U.S.S.R. are organized on special lines, and treat a particular disease of similar kind. Almost all of them have scientific research institutes attached to them. Medical college students serve in these hospitals from the very first day of their entry into the colleges. This results in great efficiency for both the hospital and the student. The student has the advantage of receiving practical experience along with his theoretical training. All students, when they have completed their courses, join the medical service of the Government according to their qualifications. There is no need to look about for work, or to try to eke out an existence on private practice. Each one knows beforehand where he is going to go, and how much he is going to get.

Free Medical Treatment

To whom, and how, is medical service administered in this country? This can be seen by the following: Every city has been divided into administrative districts, each having an ambulatorium hospital. A paitent suffering from a minor ailment presents himself at the ambulatorium in his district, before or after his working hours, or at any time during the 24 hours of the day that is convenient for him. The doctor examining him gives his diagnosis and decides whether the case is ordinary and minor, and if it can be cured in ordinary way; or whether the patient should stop work and lie in the hospital for prolonged treatment. In the later case, by order of the doctor, he is given leave from his job for the period of time required for the cure, no matter how long that time is, and the patient is paid two-thirds of his regular salary by funds of the Trade Union and Insurance Society, and receives the medical treatment free of charge. In the event the patient is unable to present himself in the ambulatorium, he can telephone and a doctor is immediately sent to his

(Continued on page 28.)

Moscow Cinema Festival: The Polish Ambassador (2nd from left, front row) with the Polish Delegation and Soviet Cinema director.

By A. AZIZ AZAD

CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

CONDUCTED BY

THE ALL INDIA CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION

INCORPORATING BALKAN-JI-BARI

[MOTTO EDUCATION & ENTERTAINMENT]

My dear Sisters and Brothers,

Just a few days more now..... Our sisters and brothers mostly from all parts of Sind and some also from other parts of India will have a grand children's gathering at Hyderabad, (Sind). They will play, they will sing, they will dance, they will have stories, they will have picnics, they will have excursions.—In short, they will have all sorts of entertainments: such entertainments as would also help them to have education.

You know, the motto of our Association is "education through entertainment." You are perhaps having too much of "stiff—serious education" in schools. I realise school education is also necessary. But having remained within the four walls on all the six days of the week, we wish you to make merry and feel happy in the out, on the seventh day: That is how our Association wants to work. It wants to expand and extend greatest happiness already prevailing amongst you

That is the sort of the big torch of higher education which would drive out the darkness of obscurity and intolerence, gnawing the hearts of older generation. You—children only can solve the present-day difficulties and remove great quarrels of the elderly persons, which have spoiled the peace of the whole world. You, indeed, are the harbingers of that real harmony, which every body to-day is yearning for. And, may I say also, that you alone would satisfy the long-felt desires of our dear Motherland!

At this gathering, therefore, let us show unto our countrymen that we are certainly worthy of the hopes that they maintain about us: we must surely fulfil them! On this occasion, my dear sisters and brothers, all I pray is that happy as you are always, you may be able to share that happiness with the whole world. .....Then and then alone will all misery fade out, and the world will be pleased,—and thus feel rewarded of the great sufferings, which till now all have had to bear patiently!

* * * *

NOT TOYS—BUT TOOLS

We often hear a parent say, "Bully much prefers to play with some old boxes in our back yard than with his toy engine."

Many investigations as to the validity and worth of this remark have been made during recent years throughout some of the best Nursery Schools and the findings have been summarized on the basis of what play materials the children themselves really choose when given the opportunity.

After an investigation made within a few years Miss Dorothy Cannon of the Cannon Nursery School at Yale reports: "The day of the toy soldier is gone. Children are not really interested in 'ready-made' playthings. They prefer simple materials from which they can create the figures of their own play words. Above two years ago, this creative desire calls also for fat crayons, liquid paint, sand boxes and modelling clay. But for the younger set the block is supreme."

Similar studies have been made at various other places, and it would seem that all would agree that the "developmental toy"—the toy that means something or makes something—is the one in general demand by the children themselves. These same investigations have brought forth another interesting point—that of fitting the toy to the correct age as well as to the individuality of the child. The toy that may delight the child at three may be a bore to him at three and a half. Or the toy that wholly satisfies one child may not please another child of the same age.

* * * *

CONSULT THEIR OWN PREFERRED LISTS

Anyone who has examined a child's presents list made out by himself, or the list of toys he has recorded as a reminder, will find there, we feel sure—"my books, my paints, some wood and nails, some seeds, a watering pot, my bank, my tops, etc."—every-one of which he can do something with.

Tools and not toys should be the slogan of the modern parent. What children demand, much to our surprise, is not to be amused but to amuse themselves. If only every parent in selecting play materials for the child would realize that they must be selected with a view to filling that child's particular physical and mental powers. The doting grandfather who presents his small grandson with a Rs. 100 miniature yacht which is too precious to use is really guilty of waste and extravagance, So in a way, is the parent who brings home a five rupees' worth of flimsy squeaky things that hardly survive the unpacking.

The manufacture of toys and play materials is a big business. Millions of rupees are spent each year upon playthings for the children. Some of these toys are worth while and some are little more than rubbish. Toys, games, play materials are constantly improving over those manufactured a few years ago, but, we believe, further and constant bettering of the toy and game market depends almost entirely upon the parent who buys.

If the parent studies the child's nature and play needs, if he recognizes the full possibility of play materials, then he will demand the worth while and meaning-ful play materials in place of the senseless playthings, and the child's curiosity and initiative will be aroused, his imagination fired.

CONSTRUCTIVE ENVIRONMENT

Let us all then place emphasis upon a constructive environment for the child where are introduced all kinds of activities—the weaving of raffia and worsteds, the making of doll's clothes, the making of doll's furniture, modelling of clay dishes, making of Divali and birthday cards, the building of bird houses, etc.

The best possible enrichment comes to the child with that satisfaction and pleasure that follows the fashioning of something out of ordinary material. The returns are far greater than those depending upon the richness of a ready-made plaything. Play then serves as a character builder, a real assistant in education, a wholesome stimulation of the child's best qualities—all potential riches which we must not overlook.

* * * *

THE MAGIC FIDDLER

(By Bro. Aspan A. Irani.)

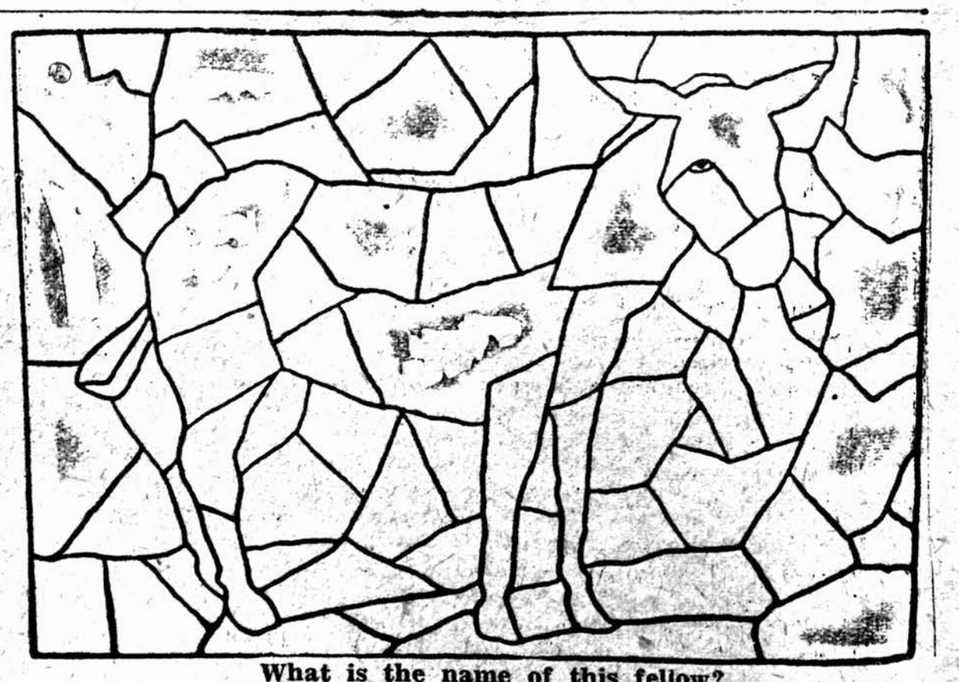
Once there was a boy named Aspi. He was always active, brave, and courageous. He was the only son to his dear parents; so they were always kind to him. Now it so happened that his parents died when he was in his teens, and at the age of fourteen he set out to make his fortune and thus he found this work to be a laborious one. He patiently wandered about the country, and at last a miserly old farmer engaged him as a goat-herd. But Aspi forgot to arrange about wages, and when, at the end of the three years, he asked his master to pay him, the miserly old farmer gave him only three pence. But poor Aspi went away as light hearted as ever. On the road he met a beggar who said:

"My son, I am starving. Give me something to buy some bread so that I may be comforted by your kind and favourable help."

"You can take my wages," said Aspi, "and I will go back and serve three years more."

"You are really as kind as you are simple," said the beggar,

(Continued on Page 31)



What is the name of this fellow?

Romance Of Copper Kings

Dividends Go Sky-high And Stock Markets Still Higher

Copper was the first metal that man mined, smelted, and used. Of it Hesiod wrote that the ancients had "copper implements, and copper houses, and they worked in copper, and there was no black iron"—and its very name is taken from the island of Cyprus, where the Phœnicians worked the earliest of all the mines, the mines, from which Homer records that Agamemnon's shining armour came. At first copper was used by itself (the ancients must have had some way of hardening it), but when tin, and later zinc, was discovered, the value of copper was soon found to lie in its qualities as an alloy rather than as a metal by itself. The Bronze Age followed the mixing of copper and tin, and it was not until three thousand years later that the world-wide use of electricity brought pure copper into its own again, writes A. G. Macdonell in "John O' London"

The history of this dark, soft beautiful metal is told in "Copper," by Mr. Ira B. Joralemon (Appleton-Century Co., 10s. 6d.), from the earliest times down to the Depression of 1929, which hit the industry the heaviest of all the many blows that it has received in its long history.

THE MINES OF CYPRUS.

Mr. Joralemon naturally begins with Cyprus.

Ever since 3000 B. C. this island had been noted for its mines of the red metal that it had named. The Romans, the Greeks, the Phœnicians, and even the Ionians, with their highly developed civilization before the dawn of history, had looked on Cyprus as one of the chief sources of the metal that distinguished them from their Stone Age enemies.

Thence it is only a step to that phenomenon among all mines, the Rio Tinto, in South-Western Spain. The Phœnicians began to mine the Rio Tinto in about 1240 B. C.; the Carthaginians followed them. The Romans vastly extended operations, and still the copper did not give out. The Romans were as efficient at mining as they were at everything else.

In every branch of the mining industry the Romans made rapid strides. In the first essential—the discovery of the ore—they even surpassed modern science. How they did it, we have no idea.

Some day a search of ancient manuscripts may throw light on the way the Romans found ore and on the source of the ancient Rio Tinto slag dumps. Until then we can only wonder, with deep respect for the people who found and efficiently worked some of the greatest copper mines of the world without explosives and without power,

Then the Moors mined the Rio Tinto, and then various foreign adventurers, until finally in 1873 a Scottish firm bought the mines, and still the copper does not give out.

IN THE NEW WORLD.

But the copper of the Old World is insignificant in quantity compared with the colossal deposits of the two Americas. Cabot and Hudson noticed as far fack as 1609 that the Red Indians wore copper ornaments, but no fewer than 240 years elapsed—a quite incredible length of time—before the Indians' source of supply was discovered on the Keweenaw Peninsula, in Michigan, on the south shore of Lake Superior. And when it was discovered, in 1847, an extraordinary state of affairs was revealed. Mining had obviously come to a sudden and unexpected end at least a hundred years before white men reached Lake Superior. "Tools were left in the pits all ready for continuing work, and masses of copper were half pried out of the rock.....whatever the reason may have been, the first Copper Country miners completely disappeared. A dense forest grew over the ancient working."

The discovery of the Michigan mines, of which the Calumet and the Hecla proved to be staggeringly rich, coincided with the demand for the metal in the War of 1861-5, and with the beginnings of Edison's electrical experiments. Copper soared and fabulous dividends were paid.

The next great find was even more fantastic. In the Rocky Mountains, in the State of Montana, there is a volcanic hill situated at the junction of valleys that come down through very much higher mountains. In 1864 gold was found in this hill, but it petered out. Then silver was found, and that, too, petered out. And then, just as Butte (for that was the name of the camp) was about to decay into a "ghost city," copper was found, and the low volcanic hill in the valley became known as "The Richest Hill on Earth."

A DESOLATE PLACE.

I have recently visited Butte, and been taken to see one of the shafts of the famous Anaconda mine. It is a terrible, desolate place. There are 4,000 miles of tunnels in that hill, and the slag heaps cover every yard of surface. And the countryside around Butte is even worse. It was the greatest of all the copper camps, but it was about the ugliest of them all, too. Before the miners came, the wind-swept valley, surrounded by high ridges dark with stunted pine trees, had a desolate sort of beauty. It was not inviting, but the great open spaces and the blue of the distant mountains brought peace to souls tired by too much humanity. There wasn't any peace after the boom began.

Those were the days of "every man for himself," combined with crude, unscientific smelting. The countryside was overwhelmed by a perpetual pall of sulphur fumes.

The smelters poured from their tall stacks choking white clouds of sulphur smoke that mingled with the black coal smoke from the chimneys of the houses and power-plants to make a dirty pall through which the sun only occasionally cast dingy yellow shadows. In the winter days there was never any real light—only a dismal dusk that seemed accentuated by the smoke-blackened snow.

The smelting nowadays is scientific and there are no sulphur fumes, but there is still no tree nor grass nor any vegetation growing on the hill-sides as far as the eye can see.

A FAMOUS DISPUTE.

The story of the war for the Butte copper between the Amalgamated Copper Company backed by Standard Oil and a brilliant young Jew named Heinze makes astounding reading. The Combine had the resources, Heinze the brains and the craft. The war lasted for years. Every weapon was used from lawyers to dynamite. Heinze had one tremendous advantage in having bought Judge Clancy.

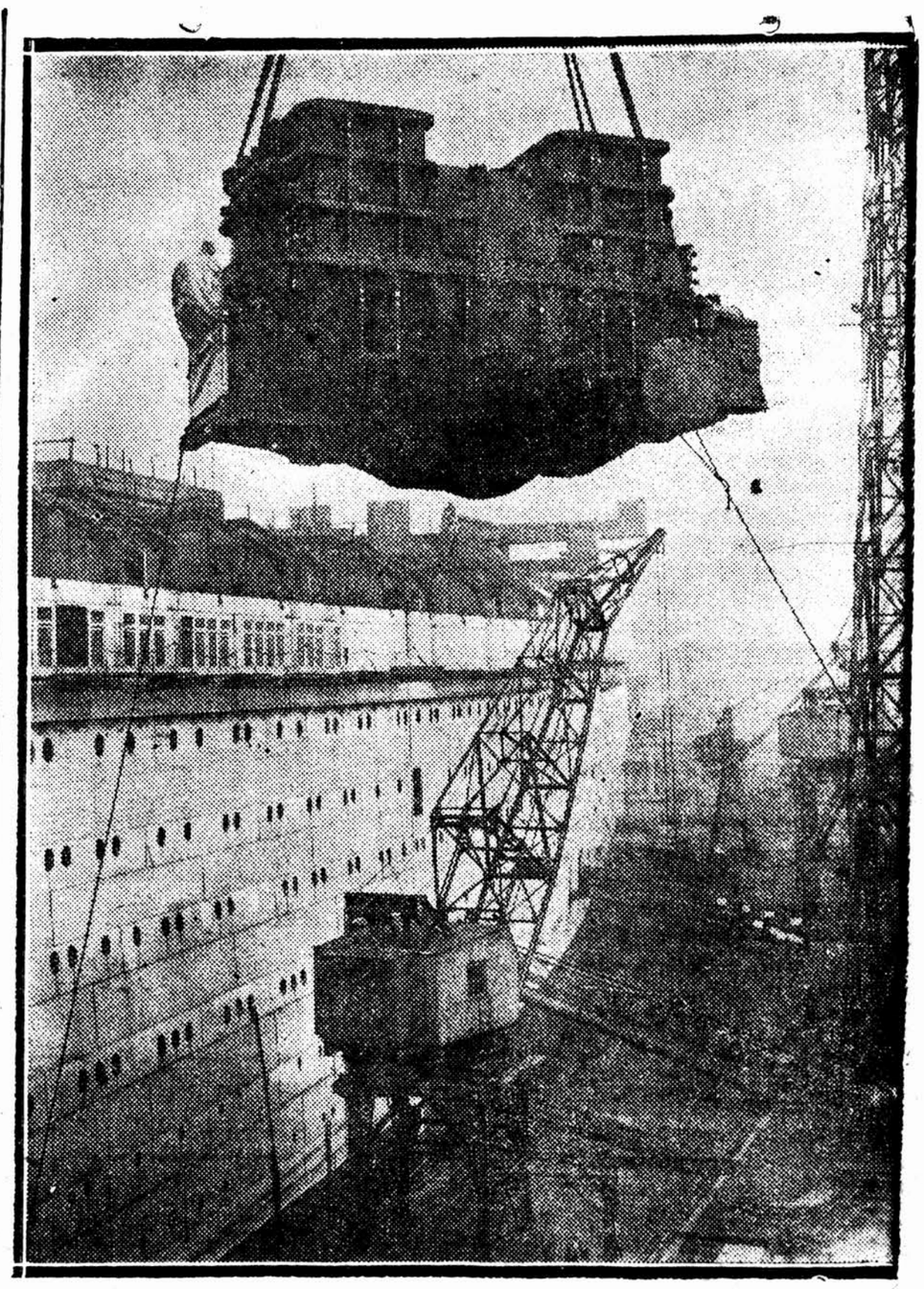
The complexity of the suits did not bother Clancy. While Winchell and Sales and the other Amalgamated witnesses were on the stand, illustrating their testimony by maps and models of the mine that had required months of hard work to prepare, Clancy sat with his back half turned and his feet on the window ledge, stroking his long grey beard and gazing vacantly at the blue of the distant mountains.

Clancy did not have to listen. Heinze's attorneys had already written out his verdict. The Combine always appealed, and almost always won on the appeal, years later, but by that time Heinze had stolen the copper in dispute. Meanwhile, the miners fought underground, wrecked each other's galleries, flooded each other's workings, and pumped lime-dust into each other's shafts. The war lasted for seven years, and in the end Heinze sold out to the Combine for fourteen million dollars. The lawyers on both sides netted millions in fees. With the end of the war, Romance in Butte was displaced by Efficiency, and the old-timers still shake their heads sadly when they think of the good old days when Heinze fought the Combine and there was some excitement in life.

BLASTING A HILL AWAY.

Arizona came next after Montana, and then Mexico. By this time electrical development was going ahead in leaps, and the demand for copper was strong. "Instead of a hopeless glut, the copper kings began to cry famine. Dividends went sky-high, and stock markets still higher." Prospectors set out again to find new treasures, and new scientific processes were called in. One result was in Utah, where a whole hill is being steadily blasted away in the Bingham canyon and immense riches extracted; another was in Chile, where a mine even greater than Butte was discovered; yet a third was in Rhodesia.

From 1925 to 1929 copper was booming again, and the magnates were raised to the wildest heights of optimism. Then came the slump, and the world's demand fell like a stone. The price went down to five cents a pound, and only five or six mines in the world could keep their heads above water at that price. Last November only four mines of the Anaconda's twenty-four were being worked at Butte. The rest were closed. Stocks are enormous, demand small. There is nothing to be done, except to wait as patiently as possible for a general revival of world trade Nothing else can reopen the famous mines. Some, indeed, will never reopen. They are too deep to compete with the surface mines of Rhodesia and the open mountain-side of Bingham. But the demand will come again, and the prospectors will have to set out again to find new stores of the precious metal that attracted such diverse personalities as Heinze and Agamemnon.



112-TON TURBINE GOES ABOARD THE WORLD'S GREATEST LINER—THOUSANDS OF TONS OF MACHINERY INSTALLED IN "QUEEN MARY"

The thousands of tons of machinery necessary to drive the World's greatest liners the "Queen Mary" is being installed at Clydebank, Scotland. Although rapid progress has been made since the launch last September, it has mainly been in connection with the machinery and auxiliary equipment. This was necessary because until the enormous components, some of them weighing as much as 200 tons, had been hoisted on board, the work of completing the plating of the decks could not proceed. Photo shows: One of the colossal turbines, weighing 112 tons, going aboard the "Queen Mary".

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Soviet 'Raj' And Its Achievements

(Continued from page 25.)

home, where he is treated free of charge for as long a period as is necessary, and, should it so be necessary, removed to the hospital for further observation. In emergency cases, ambulance service is also provided.

However, the Soviet Government sees that these measures are inadequate, and it is trying its best to improve still further the medical service and health protection work of its population. As has already been mentioned, huge sums have been expended in this work. The budget for 1935 set aside the sum of 3,700,000,000 r. as against 2,592,000,000 r. in 1934. In order to improve the conditions of the doctors and other employees engaged in this work, the Government passed a decree the other day to the effect that the salaries of doctors and others will be increased by the increase of 370,000,000 r. this year. This is to go into effect March 1, 1935.

Health Protection

In order to have a vivid picture of what has been done in the field of Health Protection in the Soviet Union, we will take, as an example, one of the Seven Republics comprising the Soviet Union, the R.S.F.S.R. This republic has a population of 111,000,000 inhabitants (out of the 165 million in all of the S.U.) It, like all the others, has its own Health Commissariat, since the Health Commissariat is not of the U.S.S.R., but of each republic.

There were 886 ambulatories in the cities, and 1,053 in the villages on territory now called R.S.F.S.R. in 1913, but to-day their number has reached 3,360 in the cities, and 3,934 in the country side, and the number is continuing to increase. Before the World War, there were only 6 consultation bureaus for women and children; in 1933, there were 1,174. In 1913, there were 60,000 beds in the city hospitals and 38,000 in the villages. To-day, they are 175,000 and 80,000 respectively.

There are many new methods of treating patients in the U.S.S.R. And particular care is taken of children and youth. The number of stationary beds in day-nurseries, which was only 5,500 in 1913, has been increased to 623,900 in 1932, and those in seasonal nurseries have come up from 10,000 in 1913 to 3,920,300 in 1932. This number has still further increased in the R.S.F.S.R. alone during 1935 there were over 4,000,000 beds in permanent as well as temporary day-nurseries.

Prophylactic Measures

A tremendous amount of work is being carried on in the line of prophylactics. It is the slogan of the medical system of this country "to avoid sickness by means of prophylactic measures, rather than to cure the disease." A huge net work of rest homes and sanatoriums has been developed, particularly in the southern parts of the U.S.S.R. Every worker, peasant, and office worker in need of "health repair" is sent to these sanatoriums for a period of from 4 to 6 weeks at a very low expense to the worker. During 1934, 1,500,000 people were sent to these sanatoriums and rest homes. Spot is one of the most favourite methods of treating patients, or keeping health in good order. 5,000,000 people, of which 1,500,000 were women, were practising sport under the supervision of doctors in 1934.

In the big cities of the U.S.S.R., almost all of the mother-to-be give birth to their children in maternity homes. In the villages, also, every effort is made to provide medical aid to the expectant mother.

Stratosphere Rockets

The work of Russian scientists in studying the strtosphere is well known, particularly after the flight of the stratostat "Asoaviakhim", and of the ill-fated U.S.S.R.-1, during the past two years. On March 2nd and 3rd, in the building of the Red Army Club in Moscow, a conference of Russian scientists was held to discuss the possibility of using rockets to study the stratosphere. The conference was under the honorary chairmanship of the oldest Russian inventor of the rocket, Mr. K. Tsialkowsky.

The President of the Stratosphere Committee of the U.S.S.R. Scientific Technical Society, Engineer K. W. Krivitsky, said to a press representative, "At the height of 30 kilometers, and more, rockets are the only possible means of studying the upper layers of the atmosphere. Such heights are inaccessible to airplanes, but we intend to send a rocket into the stratosphere with a self-registering apparatus tied to a parachute that will bring it back to earth".

Messrs. Korolev and Tikhonravov made a report before the conference in which they described plans to build winged rockets in which men could reach the stratosphere. In the lower layers of the atmosphere the winged rocket could be flown like an ordinary airplane.

A rocket, propelled by explosions of benzine and liquid oxygen is scheduled to be shot into the air at Moscow sometimes next month. This is the first of a number of experimental rockets that are being stated, and will probably, reach a height of only 4 kilometers. The idea of interplanary flights by means of rockets has long formed a favourite topic of certain types of novels and other literature. As worked out by scientists, the body of the rocket is a tapered shell, while the explosions propelling the rocket-motor take place in the lower part of the shell.

Music Contest

The Second All-Union Musical Contest was held in Leningrad, February 17th to March 2nd 2,000 young musicians, most of them under 25 years of age, and including violinists, pianists, harpists, and all the other players of popular instruments, participated.

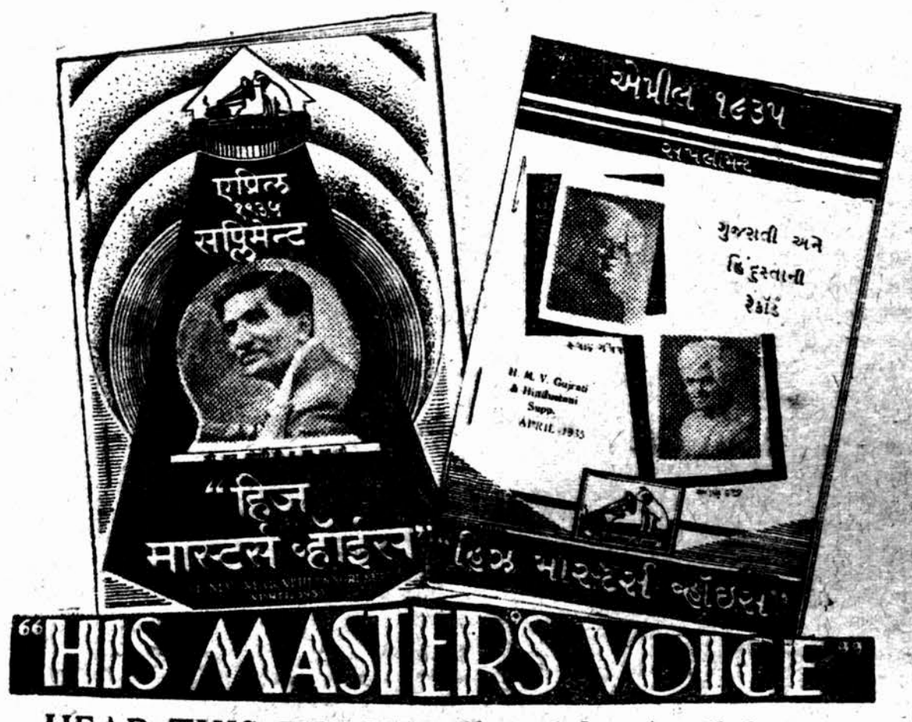
A total of 44 premiums and 30 honourable mentions were awarded by the jury, consisting of prominent musicians of the Soviet Union. Critics, in commenting upon the contest just concluded, point out the high quality of musicianship shown, which, they claim, surpasses that of last year. Conservatories and musical training schools in Ukraine, Armenia, Georgia, and remoter centres were praised for their high standards in turning out young musicians who were able to make excellent showings against their rivals from the major cities of Moscow and Leningrad.

Violinist D. Oistrakh received first prize in the string group. Mr. Flier was awarded first place in the pianist section; while Rkhmatulina, a Tatar, won second place in the vocalist group.

An aggressive woman elbowed her way through the crowd, jabbing first one person and then another. Finally she gave one man an unusually hard thump, and asked: "I say, does it make any difference which car I take to Greenwood Cemetery?"

"Not to me, madam," was the reply.

NEW RECORDS FOR APRIL, 1935 Are Out!



A Copy of the "H.M.V." April Supplement, Marathi or Gujarati, as illustrated here, giving full texts of songs of the New Records, is available FREE from any authorised "H.M.V." dealer or write to or call at *

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MARCH
Lucky Numbers

Every copy of the "Bombay Chronicle" Sunday Edition issued during the month of March was given a Number which was printed on the back cover. 37 of these Numbers selected at random were previously lodged in a sealed cover with the Central Bank of India, Ltd. This cover has now been opened and we have pleasure in giving below the "Lucky Numbers" for March.

Copies bearing the Lucky Numbers will be purchased by us at prices shown for each Number. These copies should be sent to us securely wrapped by registered post addressed to the Manager, "Bombay Chronicle", Red House, Parsi Bazar St., Bombay. The purchase price will be remitted by us per return by Money order.

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HONOUR

The National Flag

How to honour the National Flag is set out in an exhaustive list of instructions published by the Philippines Government to guide the Filippinos on ceremonial occasions.

They should be of great interest to Indians to whom tricolour National Flag is a symbol of self-respect and freedom.

The following is the full list of instructions:—

1. Our flag should always have the sun and the stars to the left of the picture, fabric floating to the right.

2. When hanging the Flag, with the colours in a vertical position against the wall, the blue should be on the right side.

3. When our Flag is carried with other flags in parade, it should always claim the place of honour—at the right, except when carried with the American Flag when it should be on the left.

4. When flown at the half-mast, the Flag should be hoisted to the peak for an instant and then lowered to the half-mast position; but before lowering the Flag for the day, it should be raised again to the peak.

5. Our Flag must not be used as a tablecloth.

6. Never place our Flag below the seats on a platform or stand, or twisted in any fancy shape whatever.

7. Whenever the Flag is formally raised, all present should stand at attention, with right hand raised in salute position. The Flag should never be allowed to touch the ground or trail in the water. Whenever the Flag is passing in parade, the spectators, if walking, should halt; if sitting, should rise, stand at attention, and uncover. This latter rule should also be observed in connection with the National Anthem.

8. When flags of two or more nations are displayed, they should be flown from separate staffs of the same height and the flags should be of approxmiately equal size.

9. Bunting of the National Colours, should be used for covering a speaker's desk or draping over the front of a platform and for decorations in general. The blue stripe should always be placed uppermost and the red at the bottom.

10. When used on a speaker's platform the Flag, if displayed flat, should be displayed above and behind the speaker. It should never be used to cover the speaker's desk nor to drape over the front of the platform. Use bunting.

11. When flags or pennants of cities or societies are flown on the same hallyard with the Flag of the Philippines, the Filipino Flag should always be at the peak. When flown from adjacent staffs, the Filipino Flag should be hoisted first and lowered last.

12. When the flag is displayed with another flag as a picture with staffs crossed, the Filipino Flag should be on the right; the Flag's own right, with the staff over the staff of the other flag.

13. When the Flag is displayed from a staff, projecting horizontally or at an angle from the window sill, balcony or front of building, the top edge of the Flag should go clear to the peak of the staff unless the Flag is at half-mast. (When the Flag is suspended over a sidewalk from a rope, extending from a house to a pole at the edge of the sidewalk, the Flag should be hoisted out from the building toward the pole, the blue first.)

Premier goes for morning walk. Photo Shows: Mr. Ramsay MacDonald walking past the Foreign Office with his dog.

14. Do not display the Flag with the blue down except as a signal of distress.

15. When displayed over the middle of the street, the Flag should be suspended vertically with the blue to the North and an East and West street, or to the East in a North and souh street.

16. When used in connection with the unveiling of a statue or monument, the Flag should form a distinctive feature during the ceremony; but the Flag itself should never be used as a covering for a statue.

17. When the Flag is placed upon the grave, see that it is left in such a position so that it will not touch the ground.

18. When the Flag is used in a casket, it should be placed so that the sun and the stars are at the head with the blue on the right side looking from the foot. The Flag should not be lowered into the grave nor allowed to touch the ground. Carry the casket foot first,

19. Do not drape the Flag over the hood, top, sides or back of a vehicle, or a railway train or boat. When the Flag is displayed on a motor car, the staff should be affixed firmly to the chassis, or clamped to the radiator cap.

20. When the Flag is made up as a badge, the blue is on the right side, the Flag's own right, the same position as if the Flag were displayed to public view.

21. The Flag should not be raised before sunrise and should be lowered at sunset, if possible. It should be hoisted briskly and should be lowered slowly and ceremoniously.

22. Every home, every industrial establishment, every public building should own a flag and display it.

23. The use of the Flag as a receptacle for receiving, holding, carrying or delivering anything should be prohibited.

24. No advertisement can ever be placed on the flag—nor can it be used as or with a trade mark. It should never be worn as a whole or part of costume. When worn as a badge, it should be pinned over left breast or in left lapel.

25. When the Flag becomes worn out and dilapidated, it should be destroyed by burning without ceremony. No one being present save the person charged with destroying the Flag.

26. Cleansing or washing our Flag.—There certainly can be no harm done by washing or cleansing our Flag providing it is done at a person's own home and is not sent out to a laundry or any place where it might be used disrespectfully.

27. When a National Flag has been in service and is beyond repair, it should be placed under glass in reverence, as a picture.

28. At sea, our National Banner may be dipped in acknowledgment of the salute of another nation. At no other instance, however, should it be dipped.

Note:—The same respects due to our Flag should be accorded to the national flag of any other nation when displayed.

DYNAMIREN
LATEST MODIFIED
HORMONE PRODUCT
OF DR. LABOSCHIN A.G. BERLIN
GIVES BACK
LOST FACULTIES OF YOUTH
PERFECT HEALTH VIRILE
ENERGY & JUVENILE STRENGTH
THE WORLD
FOR:-
MEN RS. 3/8
WOMEN RS. 4/8
NERVINE PILLS RS. 2/8
SEXOLINE CREME RS. 1/8. BIRTH CONTROL PRODUCTS
RS. 1/4 & 1/8
When all costly medicines FAIL to give you back your lost vital energy, then give a FAIR TRIAL to "DYNAMIREN" and it will change you into a NEW and a PERFECT MAN.
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W/S Stockists: MAHASUKHLAL CHIMANLAL & CO., W/S Chemists, Mangal Das Road, BOMBAY.
Open for Agencies.

Children's Own Corner

and as he spoke he changed into a bright spirit. "I give you three wishes. Ask and you shall have". "Well", said Aspi, "give me, please, a violin that will make everybody dance, and a gun that will never miss, and the gift of speech that nobody can refuse me anything."

The spirit granted Aspi these wishes, and Aspi turned back to the farm. Seeing a pheasant fly he fired at it to test his magic gun. The bird fell at the first shot, but before he could pick it up the farmer ran out and seized it.

"Well," said Aspi, "you can have it if you like to dance for it."

He played on his magic violin, and the farmer capered like a madman.

"Stop, Aspi!" he cried at last. "I treated you badly, I know; but stop, and I'll give you a thousand crowns." Aspi was very much glad to receive so much money, but as soon as his back was turned the farmer ran to the magistrate and denounced him as a robber. Aspi was quickly arrested, tried and condemned. But just when the hangman was pulling the rope round his neck he asked the magistrate to let him play one time on his violin.

"Don't give him the violin" cried the former.

But Aspi had the gift of speech and nobody could refuse him anything. The magistrate gave the violin to him, and Aspi played on it, and the magistrate, the farmer, the hangman and the spectators all danced to his playing. He played till they were worn out; he played till the sobs came off their boots, and still he played. And the magistrate at last promised that if he would stop he should go free. Aspi then came down from the scaffold, and took his gun, and his violin and his thousand crowns and returned to his native village, and having the gift of speech, he won the prettiest girl as his wife and settled down contentedly.

* * * *

WALKING WITH CHILDREN

I like to walk with children,
For there's wonder in their eyes,
And every little incident
Is lovely with surprise.
They're always finding beauty
In some unexpected spot,
And nothing seems to bore them
As they go at double trot;
But the grown up men and women
Are so burdened down with care
They walk right by the splendours
That are shining everywhere.
I like to go with twelve-year-olds
And watch them race about,
And hear their shouts of gladness
As they ferret marvels out.
They seem to find enchantment
And excitement all the way,
As if this big and busy world
Were fashioned just for play;
But the grown up men and women
Know so much at which to scoff,
You'd think the shine of loveliness
Had all been grated off,
I think there ought to be
A law compelling every man
To walk with children once a day
Or often as he can.
'Twould do nim good to see once more
The countless charms they find;
'Twould rid of hate and prejudice
His overburdened mind.
In spite of all the care he's known
And wrongs he's had to bear,
The Little folks would prove to him
That joy is everywhere.

* * * *

WHAT I LEARNT FROM NATURE?

(By Bro. T. Gopal Krishna Rao).

It was a fine evening; the sky was bright, and cool and pure breeze was blowing. In order to enjoy it, I went to a hill near by, and sat on the top of it.

On the left side I viewed the distant Western ghats and the sun's rays were shining on them. The very sight of them gave me immense delight. I wished I were there. How calm, quiet and peaceful they looked! I learnt a lesson from them that I must remain in solitude whenever my mind is disturbed.

I saw the blue and clear sky which was free from clouds. I desired that my mind must also become pure in thought, word and deed without the clouds of sorrow or pain.

Then I looked at the blue Arabian Sea which is far away from the hills, and heard the roaring sound of the waves which seemed to struggle hard to rush forward. The sea taught me to struggle hard, to cry for the Lord and thus speed forward to reach Him.

Again I watched a beautiful river which flowed beneath the hill, joined the sea and thus became one with it. I learnt from it that my river of life must flow towards the Lord and experience the ecstasy of oneness with Him.

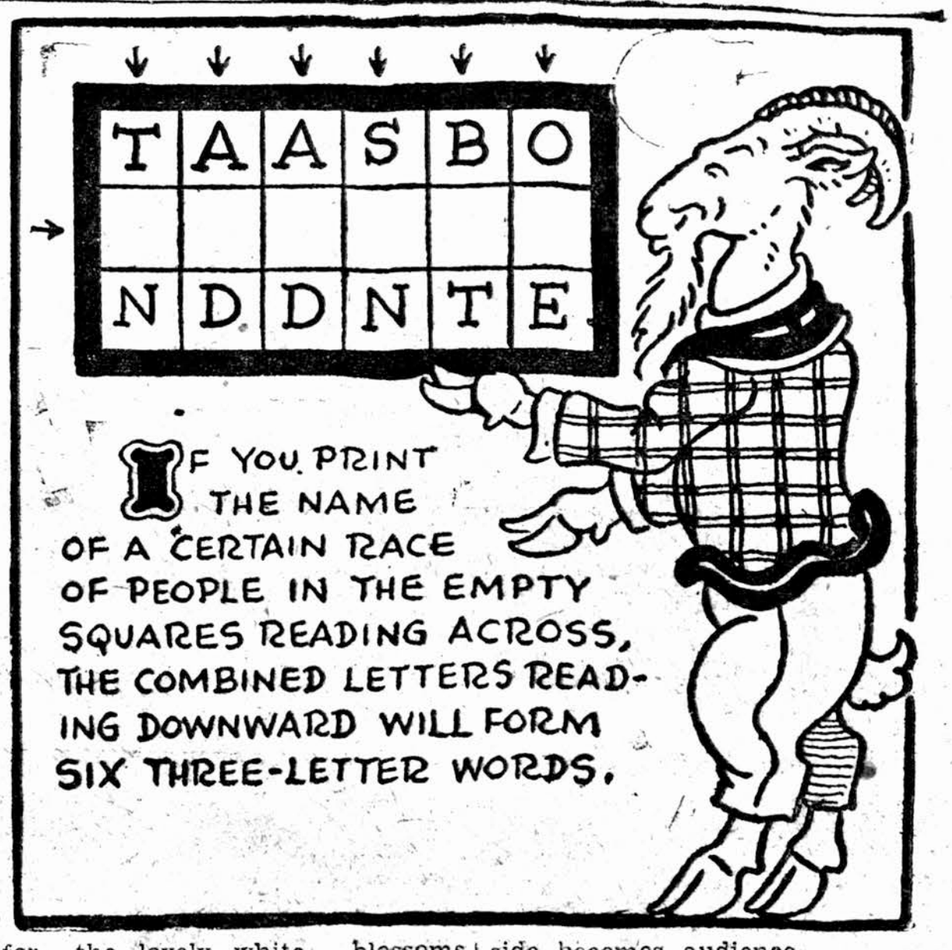
The dazzling sun taught me a great lesson. He, without the distinction of caste, creed or colour, gives light to the whole world. It showed me that by communion with the Lord I will become the Sun and will serve and love all with equal vision.

* * * *

GROWING ORANGE BLOSSOMS

Here is a way to grow little orange trees which flower when only a few months old.

Take pips from really ripe oranges, those which we get in the late spring being the best, and put two or three dozen into a jar of water. Let the pips soak for a week and then plant in a pot filled with soil. Put the pips in thickly, almost touching one another. The fact that they have not much room for root makes the small trees come to flowering site much sooner than they would in the ordinary way. Keep the pot in a very sunny window and water daily. When the plants come up it will not be long before the lovely white blossoms appear.


T A A S B O
N D D N T E
IF YOU PRINT THE NAME OF A CERTAIN RACE OF PEOPLE IN THE EMPTY SQUARES READING ACROSS, THE COMBINED LETTERS READING DOWNWARD WILL FORM SIX THREE-LETTER WORDS.

* * * *

TO ENLARGE A MAP.

Sometimes when drawing a map you need it larger than your copy. Trace your map on transparent paper. Next obtain a larger sheet of paper and fix it on the wall. Then place a light behind your copy a short distance from the large sheet of paper. The map will appear on the paper on wall and you can trace it off with accuracy.

* * * *

A SOUNDLESS ANIMAL.

Did you know that a graffe is almost the only animal in the whole world that can utter no sound and make no noise? His neck is too long for his voice.

* * * *

"What Are We?"
A NEW GAME.

The children divide into two groups with a leader for each. One group goes out of the room and chooses the name of an ani-animal or bird with a noise or action that is easy to imitate. A few suggestions are: Kangaroo, Cuckoo, Cat, Dog, Lion, Pig, Donkey, etc. The players then return and make the sound or do the action. The other side have to guess what animal they are representing. If this is difficult, the leader may give a few helpful hints. When one side has finished and their animal guessed, the other side goes out while the first side becomes audience.

* * * *

TONGUE TWISTERS.

(1) Being in the garden I saw three brave maids, by three broad beds, braiding broad braids, I said, "Bravo", to the three brave maids, by three broad beds, braiding broad braids. "Braid broad braids, bravo maids."

(2) When a twister a twisting would twist him a twist.
For the twisting the twine he three times does entwist;
But if one of the twists of the twist does untwine.
The twine that untwisteth untwisteth the twine.

(3) Thrice six thick thistle sticks thrust straight through the throbbing thrushes.

(4) It's six Sundays since Sampson saw Sammy scolding sixty-seven small sulky salmon.

* * * *

A COUPLE OF JOKES

(By Bro. Rawo Kripalani.)

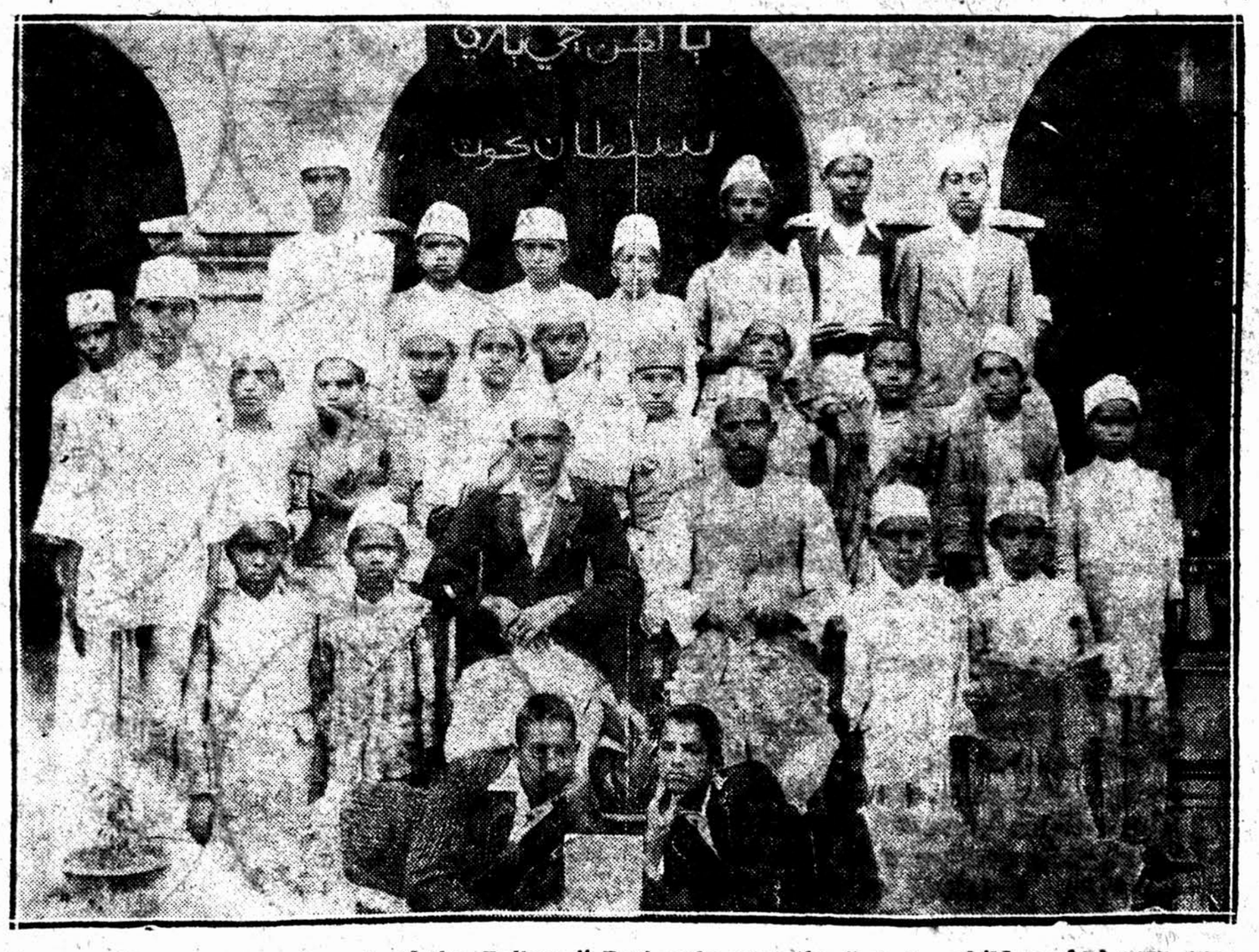
In a school, the master asked a boy to conjugate the pronoun. The boy hesitated a little. The master said: "you are a fool".

Then the boy began: "I am a fool, we are fools; you are a fool, you are fools; he is a fool, they are fools".

The master became angry and said: "I will beat you".

The boy began to say: "I will beat you, we will beat you; he will beat you; they will beat you".

Continued on Page 35)



Shahdadkot started a branch of the Balkan-ji-Bari only recently. But the children feel very enthusiastic about it. So many have already joined within such a short time.

DEFECTS
Competition

1st Prize	2nd Prize	3rd Prize	Consolation Prizes
Rs. 500	Rs. 200	Rs. 100	Rs. 200

The competition this time is so simple that each and every reader young as well as old can take part in it.

Each of the pictures on this page marked A, B, C has some defect. The series on the opposite page marked 1, 2, 3 show what the defect is.

For instance the key hole of the box in picture "G" is in the wrong position and No. 5 on the right depicting a key hole indicates where the defect lies. You, therefore, have to enter No. 5 against "G" in the coupon.

Similarly fill in the rest of the coupon and submit the same before 24th April 1935 observing the following rules :—

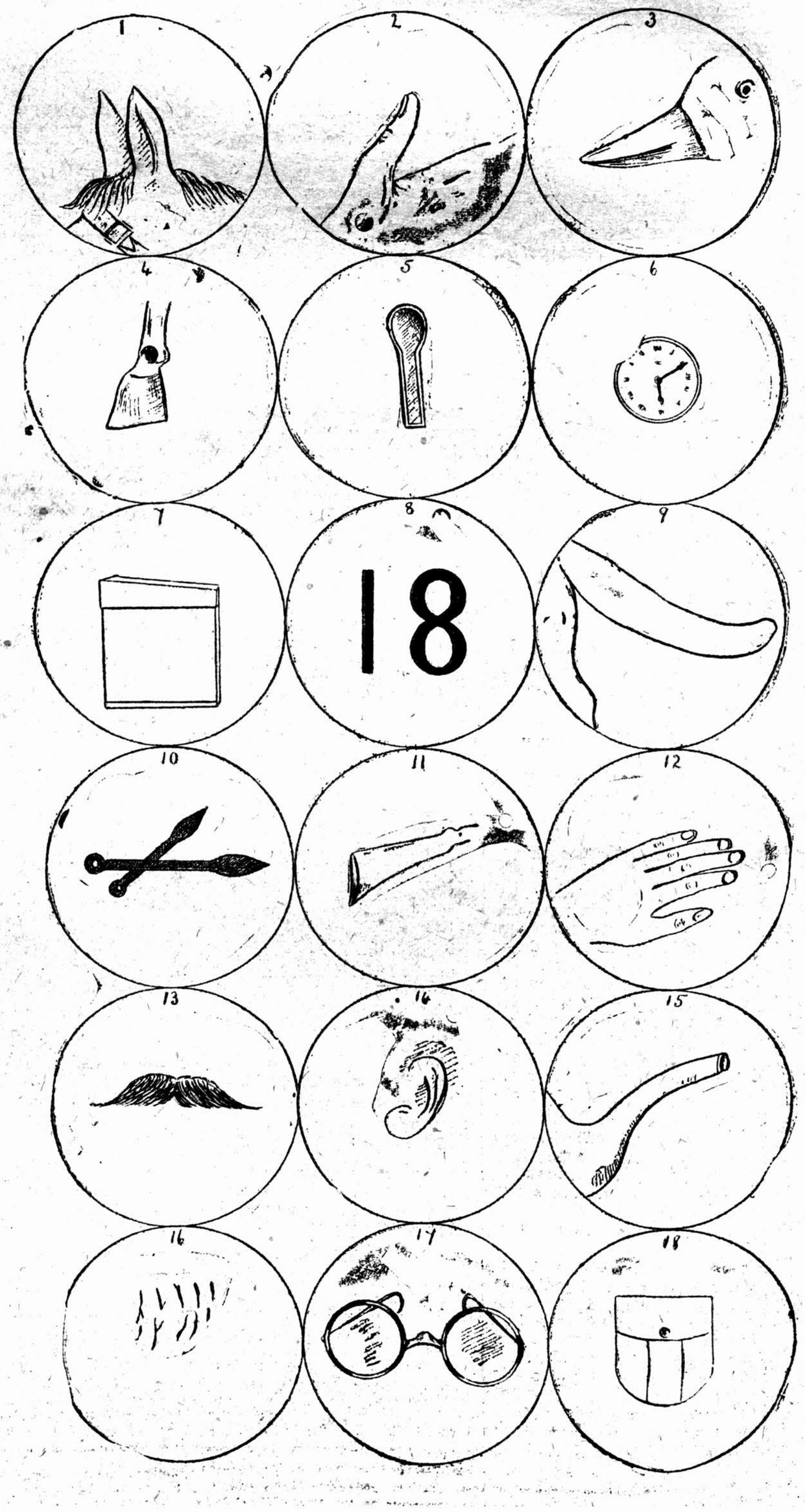
1. When you have filled in all the Numbers write your name and address in full stating number of entries enclosed and send your entries accompanied with an entrance fee of As. 8 for each entry either by hand delivery or through post as under :—

A. HAND DELIVERY-Local competitors may if they so wish, hand over their entries at our office with entrance fee of As. 8, in cash for each entry and obtain a receipt for the same. All entries will be received at the counter during office hours from 10-30 a.m. to 6-30 p.m.

B. REGISTERED POST & MONEY ORDERS—Entries by Registered Post and Money Orders must be sent to our office address : Competition Manager, "Red House", 140, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay. (Registered covers or money orders to Post Box address will not be accepted by the Post Office.)

C. ORDINARY POST—The covers must be addressed to the Competition Manager, Box No. 706 (Seven hundred and six), G. P. O., Bombay.

2. Competitor may submit any number of entries provided a separate entrance fee of EIGHT ANNAS in stamps of half or quarter anna, cash or by money order is sent for each entry. In case of remittance by Money Order the P. O. Receipt must accompany the Entries. A Competitor, however, cannot win more than one prize in this competition. Solution of this competition will be accepted only on our entry coupon.



DEFECTS COMPETITION

(Continued)

3. Insufficient Entrance Fee enclosed with Entries will disqualify the Competitors submitting such entries.

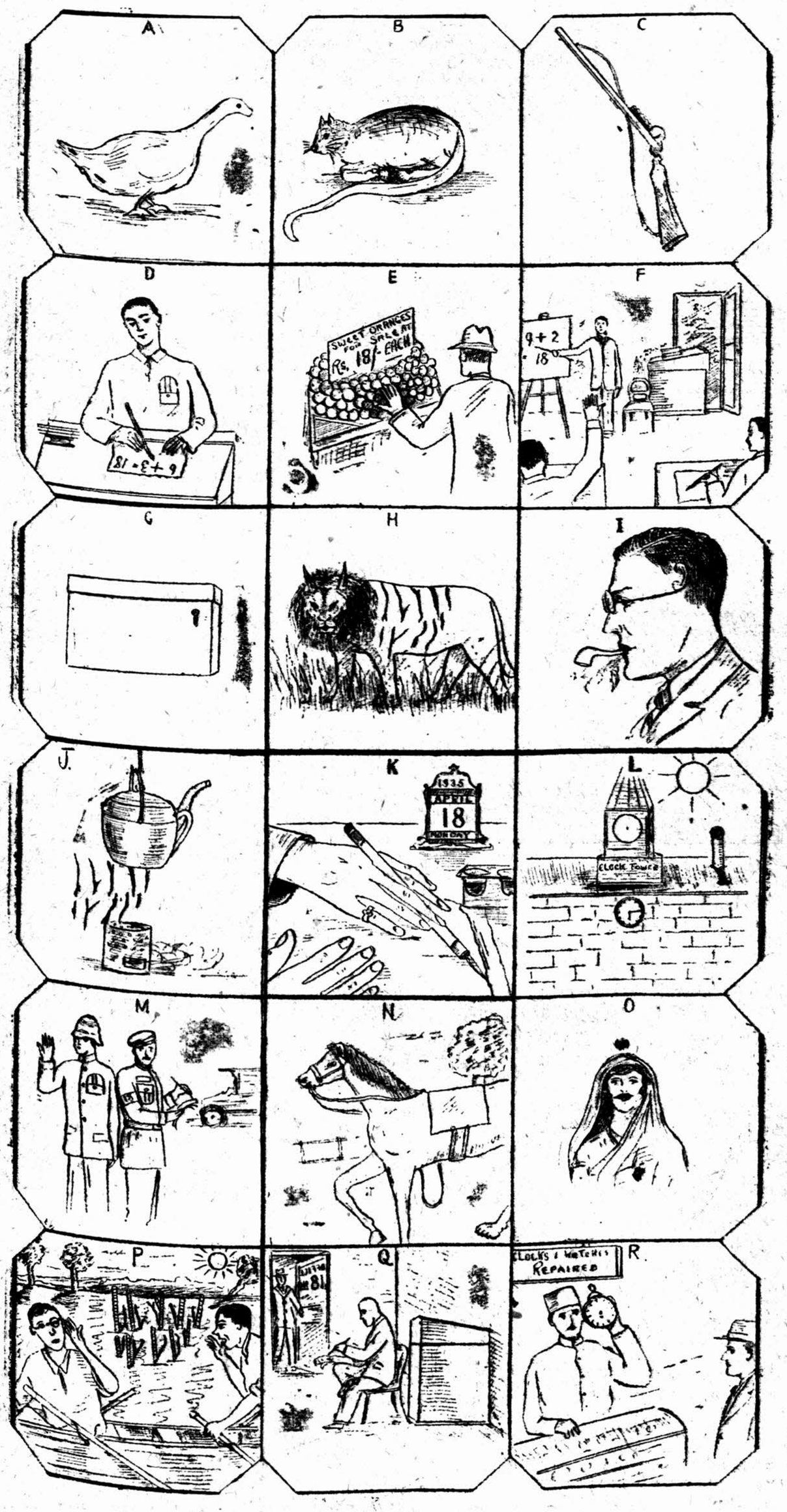
4. All entries must be received in this Office by the last Post on 24th April 1935, the closing date. Any entry received after this date will not be included in the competition.

5. Corrections or mutilations of entries will disqualify the competitor.

6. In case of ties, the management reserves the right to distribute the Prize Money among the winning competitors in any manner they like.

7. No responsibility is accepted for any entry mislaid lost or delayed. No correspondence will be entered into or interviews granted. All competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is absolutely final and legally binding in all matters pertaining to this competition. This is an express condition of entry.

8. It is a combined competition exclusively for the "Bombay Chronicle, Sunday Edition: the "Bombay Samachar" Sundaiy Edition and the "Bombay Sentnel". The Prizes will be announced on the 5th May 1935.



ENTRY COUPON.

Illustrations.	Illustrations.
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Name.....

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Address--.....

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Please write Name and Address in Block Letters.

Closing Date 24th *April* 1935.

TRAGEDY OF KARBALA

"SAY NOT OF THOSE WHO ARE SLAIN IN GOD'S WAY, AS DEAD"

BY NARGIS

Muharram is associated in the minds of the Muslims as the period of mourning. Why it is so and what is its real significance is not however, so well-known as it ought to be. Even among the Muslim ranks, in some parts of India, owing to illiteracy and ignorance. Muharram has lost its original significance, and it it is not unusual to see parties of Hindus and Muslims going about in strange pantomimic dresses, to the beating of drums and strange music. This is, however, not in keeping with the Muslim traditions.

Tragedy Of Kerbala

Muharram has a double significance. It marks the beginning of the Arabic lunar year, but it is not for this that it is so well remembered. Its other significance with which Muslims are really concerned lies in the tragedy of Kerbala on the west bank of the river Euphrates.

The tragedy of Kerbala may be easily considered the second epoch-marking event in the history of Islam, the first being the establishment of the religion of God by the Holy Prophet. And to understand and appreciate this tragedy in its Islamic aspect, one has to go back to the history of those far-off times.

The rise of the great "Messenger of God" in pagan Arabia and his subsequent trials, fighting for truth and justice, opened the eyes of many non-believers who gladly offered themselves for conversion to the ways of God. The whole life of the Holy Prophet had been one continuous struggle, and he had not much time left to consolidate Islam and lay the foundation of a Muslim Kingdom under a just and righteous conditions.

With the death of the Prophet, there were many party frictions which weakened the forces of Islam considerably and gave a chance to the enemies to spread dissension in tht ranks of Islam. And within half a century thereafter, Muavia, (the first Caliph of the House of Ummagga) the son of Abu Sofayan, by his tactics succeeded in assuming all the power, his rivals Ali and Hasan being killed by fanatics. But though he had become King, he was not quite safe either in Mecca or Medina, and hence removed his capital to Damascus.

Muavia, of course, knew within himself that his power being based on force would be short lived, and in order to continue the Caliphate in his family and make sure of it in his life time, declared his son Yezid as his successor calling upon his Muslim subjects to offer fealty to him.

Four Big Rebels

Most of his subjects of course submitted to the royal order, but there were four leading Muslims who refused to acknowledge Yezid as the Calipha. They were Husain Ibn Ali, Abdur Rahman Ibn Abu Bakr, Abdullah bin Zubair and Abdullah bin Omar.

The refusal of these four to take the oath of allegiance to Yezid was based on the republican principle of Islam that the "Commander of the Faithful" had to be chosen by plebiscite of the people. Yezid had of course ascended the throne by an arbitrary right of inheritence without any regard to personal merit or ability. Being moreover cruel, treacherous and unscrupulous and addicted to every vice, he was not fitted to the high and responsible office to which he had suoceeded.

Yezid, however was not feeling safe as long as Husain lived and tried to remove him from his path by treachery. The plan he had hit upon was to decoy Husain into Iraq away from his friends and followers and then make short work of him.

Conspiracy Succeeds

While Yezid was planning his treacherous scheme, the inhabitants of Kufa were groaning under his tyrannical and oppressive rule. They sent repeated petitions to Husain to come and help them out of their plight. When these petitions reached Husain, he called a meeting of all the leaders in Mecca, but they suspected treachery in this, and advised him against going to Iraq. Husain realised the danger, too, but his sense of duty was too strong to keep him back. And thus it was that he started for Kufa with a band of 72, including women and children. When he reached Kerbala, a place on the western bank of the Euphrates, he halted as a precaution against any treacherous move, but it was too late. The army of Yezid was already expecting him and besieged his tents, cutting his party off from the waters of the Ehphrates.

While the siege was on, Husain was offered freedom on condition that he submitted to the allegiance of Yezid. Husain of course, as was to be expected, scorned such freedom and preferred death to relinquishing his duty. The rest of the story is well-known. One by one, the little band of Husain was butchered, and yet Husain did not flinch from his path of duty, and on the eve of the tragedy he addressed the enemy troops as follows:

"Oh ye people! The Apostle of God has said that he who sees a rhler who is perpetrating injustice, who is exceeding the limits fixed by God, who opposes the teachings of the Prophet, who rules God's creatures sinfully and tyranically—if a man sees such ruler and does not oppose him by word or deed, God will not vouchsafe him a happy abode. Corruption reigns supreme, God's limits are violated, public property is misappropriated, that which God has made unlawful is being made lawful, that which God has made lawful is being made unlawful. I have the greatest right to change their tyranny with truth and justice."

Martyr To Islam

Husain was destined to cement Islam with his own life-blood. There on the burning sands of the desert of ancient Nineveh, "Husain, the great Martyr," faced death and torture for the preservation of the faith. A great sacrifice was needed for the truth—a sacrifice great in proportion to the "Intensity of the light." The tenth (10th) of Muharram, if on the one hand it records the immortal victory of the cause of Husain, on the other, it records the death of the Ummayyade cause.

This is in short the significance of the martyrdom of Husain. The annual celebrations remind us how Husain stood valiantly for the cause of humanity, how he sacrificed all that was dear to him for the preservation of truth.

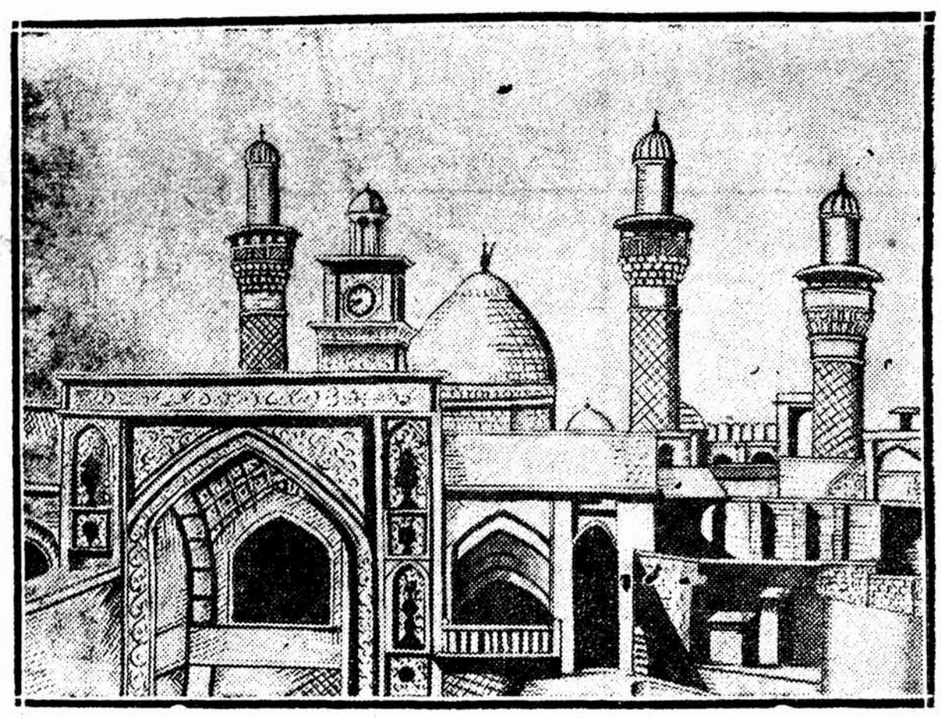
Nargis.

The tragedy of Kerbala signifies the victory of right over wrong, and the character of Husain teaches us that truth is truth and that adherence to it is a power in itself. The outer significance of the tragedy is that Husain gave his life for freedom, for unity, for truth and for Islam's glorious democracy. The inner significance is that Husain lives and shall ever live—he belongs to all ages and to all men. To quote the late Moulana Mohammad Ali:—

"Husain's death is in fact the death of Yezid, Islam gets new life after every revival of the Kerbala tragedy."

The sacrifice of Husain has not been in vain. It revived the radiing glory of Islam and proved, if any proof were needed, of the lines from the Holy Quran

"Say not of those who are slain in God's way, as dead. Nay, they are alive but you do not perceive?



The sacred Tomb of Husain at Kerbala, where the great Martyr laid down his life for Islam.

Sjt. Mahadeo Mailar and Smt. Siddhamati Devi Mailar. They courted imprisonment several times during the Civil Disobedience Movement. Both of them have dedicated their lives to the country's cause. Sjt. Mahadeo is working in Gandhi Ashram, Hosritti. Srimati Siddhamati is staying in the Harijan Balikashram, Hubli.

GUPTA MANTRA

A Reward of Rs. 100

The object, which cannot be achieved by spending lakhs of rupees may be had by repeating this Mantra seven times. There is no necessity of undergoing any hardship to make it effective. You will have what you desire. This is a Vashikaran Mantra.

It will make you fortunate, give you service, make you victorious in litigation and bring you profit in trade. A Reward of Rs. 100, if proved fallible. Price including postage etc., Rs. 2-7.

SIDDH MANTRA ASHRAM,
No. 57, P. O. Katrisarai (Gaya).

INSURANCE

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DEAFNESS!

Partial or total and complicated with other troubles cured radically with easy home treatment. Guaranteed cent per cent success. Particulars on request.
Dr. RONTGEN, Saguna, Bengal (B.B.)

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SUMMER IS COMING

Would you sit down and fold your hands prepared to silently suffer the heat? No You would get ready for it by using this fore-knowledge and your intelligence and provide yourself with cooling devices or go to the hills. Similarly USE THE FOREKNOWLEDGE THAT ASTROLOGY OFFERS and learn your favourable periods so that you can take advantage of them and avoid adverse indications. Send your Date of Birth along with a Postal Order for Rs. 2 only, when I will send you MONTHLY AND WEEKLY Directions for the REST of 1935. The Reading describes in detail with exact dates and days your Profession, Finance, Health, Social, Domestic and all other important occurrences. Write at once.

PROF. SEKHAR,
The Great Mesmerist,
ELLORE
(West Godavari Dt.)

INSURANCE

SWADESHI in INSURANCE is easy. INDIAN INSURANCE COMPANIES are ready with their service.

Children's Own Corner

(Continued from Page 31).

The master said in anger: "Go out of the class".

And the boy began: "I go out of the class, we go out of the class; you go out of the class, you go out of the class; he goes out of the class, they go out of the class".

The master became very angry. He took the stick and beat the boy, and drove him out of the class.

And here is another joke:—

Fatu and Balu were waiting on a station platform for a train to take them to a football match. Balu becoming afraid they would be late, asked: "What's the time, Fatu?"

"Five past two", said the other, taking out his watch.

Balu turned to look at the enormous clock at the entrance to the station.

"That says twenty past", he said. "Your watch is fifteen minutes slow, Fatu".

Fatu sniffed.

"Oh well!" he said, "You can't expect my watch to beat a clock owned by a rich railway company!"

* * * *

PRIZE COMPETITION

I am really very sorry that on account of the Press mistake, no blocks of the pictures mentioned in our "New Competition" last week, appeared in our page. We will, therefore, drop that competition, and give you another one this time.

Below are nine stars. The problem is to join them by four straight lines to be drawn without lifting the pencil from the paper, and without going over the same line twice.

* * *
* * *
* * *

I hope, this is very easy. Let the boys and girls, studying up to Matric try to solve this problem, and send their solutions so as to reach us within a fortnight. Please do not forget to mention your age, class and full address. Frienos and relatives may by all means send their entries in one and the same cover.

* * * *

JOIN THE ASSOCIATION.

Who are for joining the Association? Why have you delayed, then? Please send for the enrolment form and further particulars about the Association, mentioning your age, and enclosing a three-pice stamp only to cover the postage.

Those who have filled in the forms and sent to us, will receive certificates shortly . . . . . Can I be of any service? Please let me know: Write to me, and I shall gladly reply.

Address all communications directly to the following address:—

DADA—"Bulistan",
—Bombay.

WHITE LEPROSY

A few days' application of this medicine cures White Leprosy, and Leucoderma radically. Get rid of this horrible disease by application of the medicine in spite of failure by hundreds of Hakims, Doctors. Kabirajes and advertisers.

Rs. 500 Reward if proved fallible. Price Rs. 2.

VAIDYARAJ AKHIL KISHORE RAM
No. 22 P.O Katrisarai
(Gaya).

BEWARE OF LEAD-POISONING!

MAJORITY OF TOOTH PASTES IN THE MARKET ARE BEING PACKED IN **LEAD TUBES**—which impart LEAD POISONING —with most HARMFUL EFFECTS.

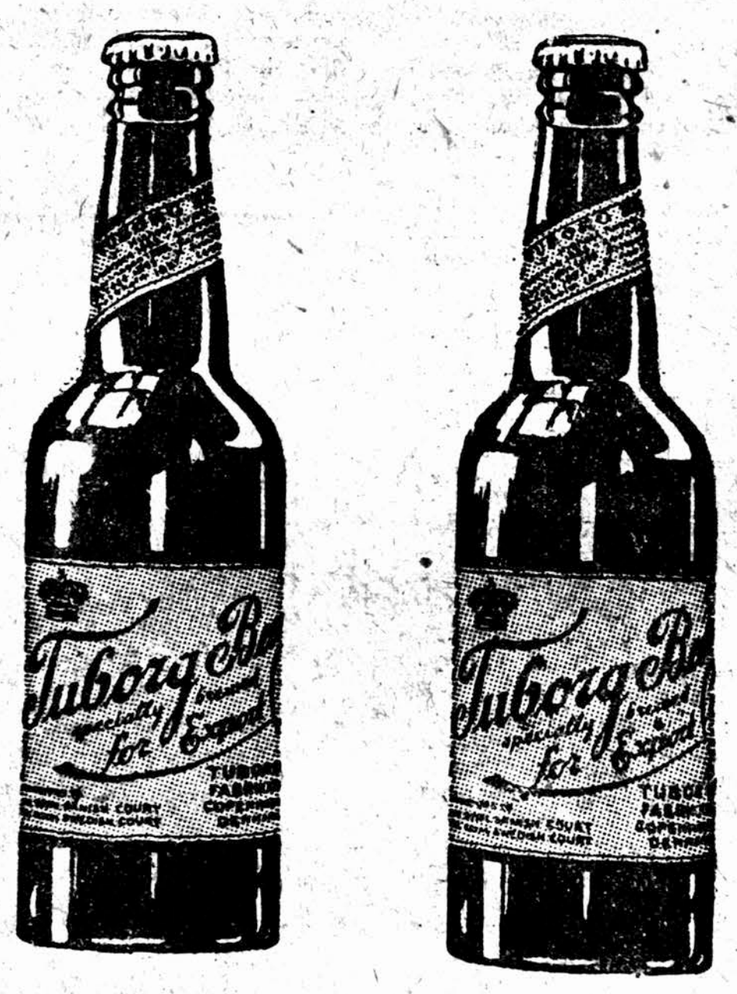
TO **ENSURE SAFETY** against this DANGEROUS **LEAD POISONING INSIST** on ALEMBIC TOOTH PASTE —PACKED IN **TIN TUBES** ONLY.

BORO-THYMOLIN destroys evil germs and cleanses the mouth beautifully. An excellent safeguard against caries, pyorrhoea and other dental worries. You are sure to love this delightful dentifrice.

Alembic TOOTH PASTE

ALEMBIC CHEMICALS,
Bombay, Baroda, Madras.

TUBORG



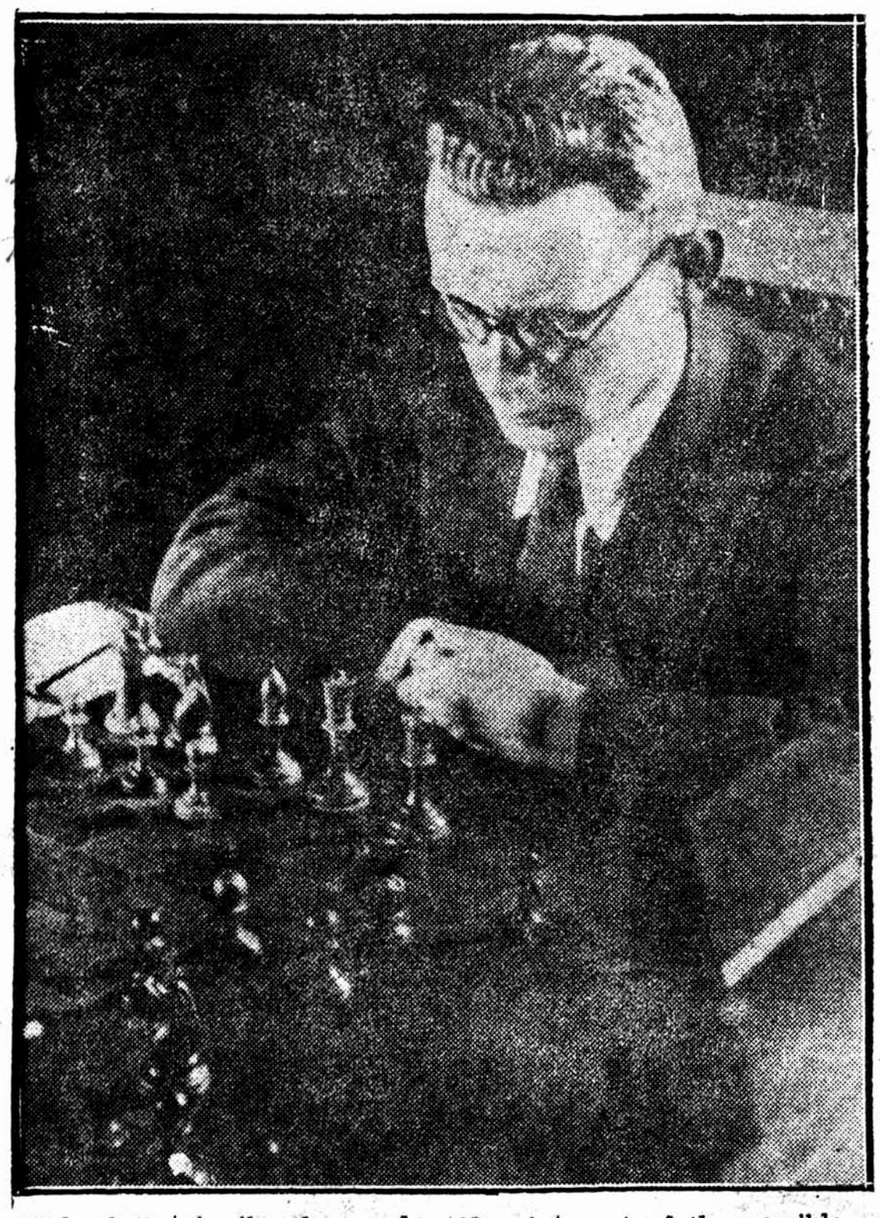
THE PEER AMONGST BEERS

Sole Agents: Herbert, Son & Co. Ltd., P. O. Box 431, Bombay.

CHESS

INTERNATIONAL TOURNEY

Gate-Crashing In Moscow Despite Heavy Entrance Fee



Michael Botvinnik who made 13 points out of the possible 19. He is the Chess Champion of the U. S. S. R.

MOSCOW, March 7

The International Chess Tournament in Moscow, which was undoubtly a great event in the chess movement of the world, has come to a close yesterday after approximately four weeks' intensive and hard struggle for the world championship. The tournament has recorded the progress that chess players of the U. S. S. R. has made during the interval of ten years that have passed since the First International Chess Tournament was held in Moscow in 1925 as phenomenal.

During the progress period of the tournament, the great exhibition halls of the Moscow Fine Art Museum where the tournament took place, were attended by 60-70 thousand peoples, most of them chess players. The number of visitors was intentionally decreased by the tournament managers by fixing a very high entry charge (10 roubles per visit) to keep the tournament work smoothly. During the intervals, lectures were delivered on the importance of the old Indian Chess game and the results of each flay along with the commentary were regularly broadcasted all over the Soviet Union.

WORLD FAMOUS PLAYERS.

Twelve Russians and eight foreigners participated in the Chess Tournament including the best and selected chess players of the world. Here is the complete list of the participants both Russians and foreigners. Russians: Michael Botvinnik (champion of the U.S.S.R.); Ryumin, (chess champion of Moscow); Lisitsiyn (champion of Leningrad); Bogatyrchuk, (Ukriainian Chess Champion); Goglidge, (Trans-Caucasian Champion); Romanoosky, Chekhover, Robinovich, Ragozn Kan Altartsev and Loewinfisch.; Foreigners: S. Flohr, (Czechoslavakia); Dr. Lasker, (Germany); Capablanca, (U. S. A.); Lilienthal, (Hungary); Spielman (Austria); Pirc, (Yugoslavia); Stahlberg, (Sweden); and Vera Menchik, (England).

Moscow Chess Tournament proceeded in somewhat different manner to that of the Hestings. A number of new and interesting variations were revealed during the contest. Some of the great chess players of the world demonstrated their mastery by playing some of the finest games. However, the spirit of the young chess players of Russia was noticeably aggressive which put most of the foreign guests in awkward and difficult situation. Only a few leaded by Flohr remained calm and continued opposition soberly. Ive, Lasker and Capablance predicted in the middle period of the Tournament that "the championship will be won by the youngest of the participants of the tournament." And it happened so that the first and second places have been shared by Botvinnik and Flohr equally; ages of both put together do not exceed fifty years. Botvinnik took the lead of the tournament from the very beginning and maintained it to the end. In the middle part of the tournament he showed signs of fatigue and quite unexpectedly lost two games one after another to Litsitsyn and Bogatyrchuk, but he then quickly realised the danger and soon regained his leading position, with redoubled energy and skill. On the other hand Flohr was steady throughout the tournament, he did not lose any game though his winnings were also not numerous particularly when compared with his potent opponent Botvinnik. Overwhelming majority of the Flohr games ended in draws.

The Tournament which was excellently organized brought to light a number of extraordinary debutes and games and added much to the international chess achievements. I shall try to send some of the most outstanding games played in the Moscow International Tournament for the benefit of the chess players of my country.

Besides Botvinnik and Flohr, the ex-champion of the world, Dr. Lasker also made excellent progress and won the third place. Capablanca maintained the fourth place, but as a whole did not reach expected heights, however, it seems he is making constant recovery in his career of the chess games which he quitted for the past few years.

After the 19th and the final contest following results have been summed up: Botvinnik and Flohr made 13 points each out of the possible 19. thus they shared the first and second places. Third place is won by Dr. Lasker who made 12.5 points. Fourth place Capablanca maintained by 12 points. Fifth Spielman, 11; Sixth Loenfisch 10.5 points; Seventh, Kan, 9.5 and one game unfinished; 8th Lilienthal, Ragozin, and Romanovsky winning ten points each; Eleventh, Alatartsev, Goglidze, Rabinovich and Ryumin making 9.5 ponts each. Fifteenth place Litsitsin 9 points. Sixteenth Stahlberg 8 points and one unfinished. Seventeenth Bogatyrchuk; 8 points. eighteenth Pirc; 7.5 19th Chehover; 5.5 points and 20th and last Vera Menchik who made 1.5 points only.

Below are two games one said to be the shortest game of all played in the International Chess Tournament in Moscow, between Botvinnik and Spielman ended in the victory of the first, while the second game was played out of the tournament by Capablanca with a 17 years old Soviet amateur in Moscow. On the 24th move, Capablanca resigned recognizing the victory of the Moscow amateur over him.

S. Flohr who shared the first and second place with Botvinnik.

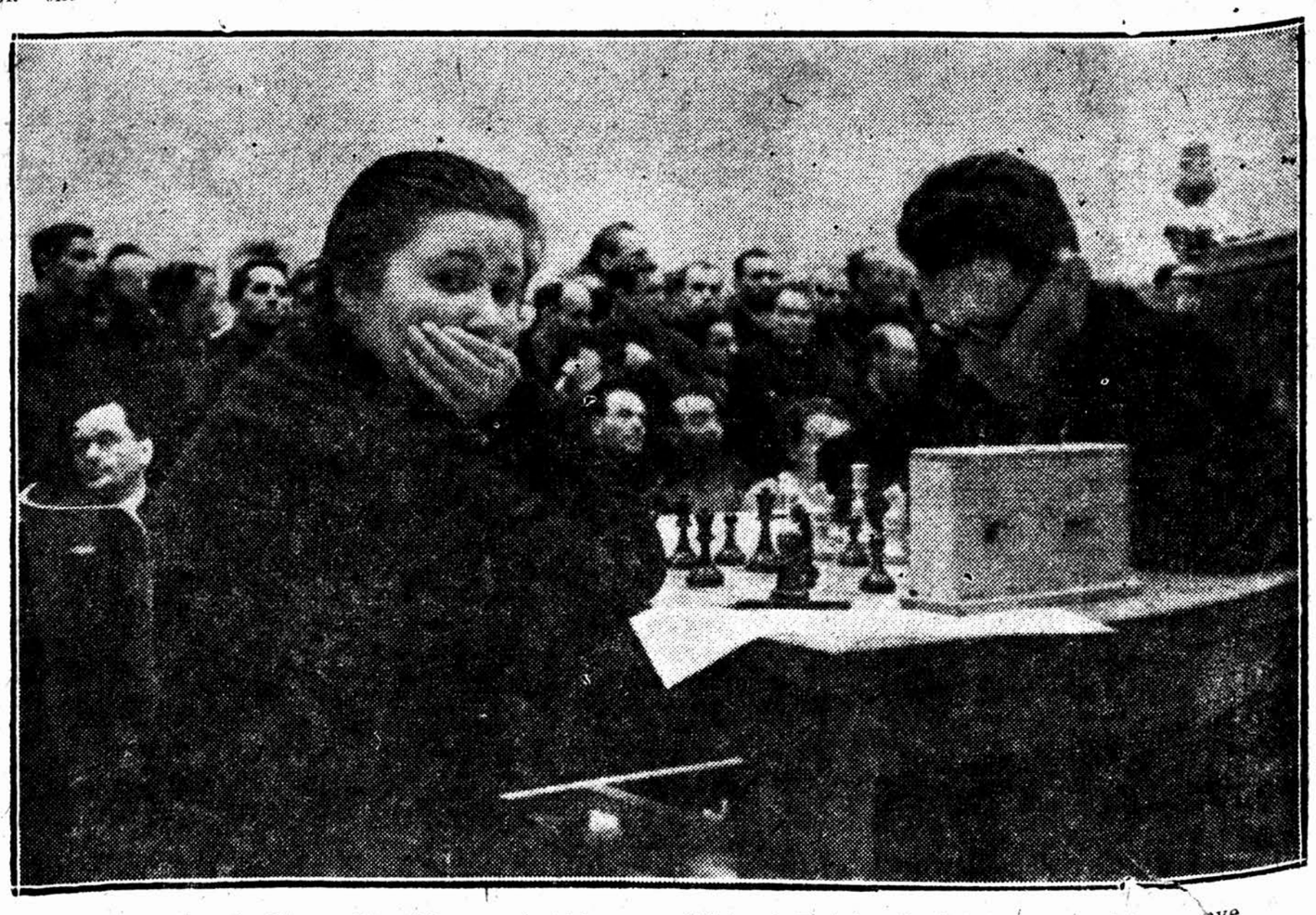
Score of Botvinnik-Spielman Game.

	Botvinnik, White.	Spielmann. Black.
1.	P—K4	P—QB3
2.	P—QB4	P—Q4
3.	KPxP	QBPxP
4.	P—Q4	Kt—KB3
5.	Kt—QB3	Kt—QB3
6.	B—KKt5	Q—QKt3
7.	PxP	QxKtP
8.	R—QB1	Kt—QKt5
9.	Kt—QR4 (the boomerang)	QxP
10.	B—QB4	B—KKt5
11.	Kt—KB3	Resigns.

Score of Capablanca-Koffman, 17 year old youth.

	J. R. Capablanca. White.	Koffman. Black.
1.	P—Q4	Kt—KB3
2.	P—QB4	P—K3
3.	Kt—QB3	P—Q4
4.	B—KKt5	Kt—Q2
5.	P—K3	P—QB3
6.	P—QR3	PxP
7.	BxP	Q—QR4
8.	B—KR4	Kt—QKt3
9.	B—Q3	Kt(Q)—Q4
10.	Kt(K)—K2	B—K2
11.	Castles	Castles
12.	Q—QB2	KtxKt
13.	KtxKt	Q—KR4
14.	B—KKt3	P—QKt3
15.	Kt—K4	B—QKt2
16.	KtxKt	PxKt(1)
17.	B—K4	K—R1
18.	QR—QB1	R—KKt1
19.	BxP(!)	QR—QB1
20.	Q—QR4	RxB
21.	RxR	Q—Q1(!)
22.	KR—QB1	B—QB4(!)
23.	P—K4	QxP
24.	Resigns.	

(A neat little combination finely executed by the young Moscow amateur.)



International Chess Tournament in Moscow: Michael Botvinnik thinks over his move against the Woman Chess Champion of England Vera Menchik.

Dr. S. L. Kallianpurkar, M.B. B.S., D.T.M. (Liverpool), who has recently returned from Europe after studying skin and venereal diseases in Vienna and London.

ALLEGED MURDER OF STUDENT

Ex-Punjab M.L.C.'s Son Released On Bail In Appeal

LAHORE, April 12.

Mr. Justice Currie of the Lahore High Court has granted bail to Ejaz Ahman, a 13-year-old son of Mr. Rana Firozuddin, an advocate and a former member of the Punjab Legislative Council, pending the hearing of his appeal against the Lyallpur Sessions Judges sentence of seven years R. I. on a charge of culpable homicide.

The sessions trial had created a considerable stir in the province as both the accused and the boy, he is alleged to have killed, are of high social status.

According to the prosecution a quarrel arose between the accused and Manoharlal (15), son of a prominent Hindu of Lyallpur. Both the boys were students. A few days later it is alleged the accused chased Manoharlal, who was on a bicycle, and stabbed him in the back as a result of which Manoharlal died.

The Sessions Judge believed the prosecution story, and in view of the alleged intention to murder, rejected the defence plea that the accused might be convicted on a charge of grievous hurt.

Mr. Justice Currie ordering the release of the accused on bail left the amount of bail to be fixed by the District Magistrate of Lyallpur.

BURMAN KILLED IN STORM

RANGOON, April 12.

Following a sudden storm in Kyaukse, one Burman was killed instantaneously while his wife sustained a fracture and their one-year old child was bruised.

It appears that the family was sleeping in a hut, when a tree fell down on the roof pinning them under the debris.—A. P.

DHRANGADRA STATE

The Working Committee of the Drangadra Praja Mandal have passed resolutions expressing grief at the death of Professor Abhayankar, gratification at the return of Sjt. Mohanlal Sanghavit, urging the Raja Sahib to withdrew the deportation orders on five leading citizens of the State and to withdraw the ban on the Kathiawar Political Conference and viewing with relief the recent changes in the Administration of the State.

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IMPERSONATED HIS WARD?

Calcutta College Lecturer Who Wore False Moustache

CALCUTTA, April 12.

Departmental notice is understood to have been taken of the conduct of a lecturer in a local college, who is alleged to have been detected in impersonating his ward, who was a student of his college, in the B.A. examination held a few days ago.

It is stated that in order to conceal his identity the lecturer wore a false moustache, which suddenly dropped, rousing the suspicion of the guards who accosted him, but he tried to run away and was secured after a chase.

It is further understood that a ban ha sbeen issued on his appointment in any educational institution.

"MORAL VICTORY FOR OPPOSITION"

NEW DELHI, April 11.

Mr. A. C. Dutt, Deputy President of the Assembly, in an interview to the "United Press" on the budget session of the Legislative Assembly said:—

The first session of the New Assembly has been remarkably successful from the popular point of view. A fierce battle raged inside the Chamber ever since the 21st January and the outstanding result has been a complete moral victory for the people's representatives. The Government fought tooth and nail throughout but only to be worsted time after time. The number of their defeats have been many but what is more significant and important is that with each defeat the backbone of the Treasury Benches became more and more completely broken. They had to fight a most unrighteous battle and to defend a weak cause. They simply collapsed on that historical speech which the Leader of the Opposition made on the recommended Finance Bill. This moral break-down of the Government members is the greatest achievement of the Opposition.

EUROPEANS JOIN OPPOSITION

The Congress and the Nationalist Party throughout worked as one team. The Independent Party also gave them strong support on most occasions. Even the European Group not infrequently threw their weight on the side of the Opposition. They could not see their way to accept the recommendation of the Governor-General on the Finance Bill. It is certainly significant that even the Europeans have begun to feel that the position of the Government is indefensible.

Surely there is room for congratulation on the achievement of the first session of the Assembly. - United Press

NO TRANSFER OF A. I. S. A. BUSINESS

Will Not Be Handed Over To Merchants, Says Banker

CUTTACK, April 11.

Mr. Shankarlal Banker, Secretary, All-India Spinners' Association, who passed through Cuttack in the course of an interview to the press over the question of transference of the business of the All-India Spinners' Association to the hands of the mercantile section, as hinted at the recent statement of Seth Jamnalal Bajaj, said:—

"People have misunderstood the meaning of what Seth Jamnalal Bajaj had said in connection with the future working of the A. I. S. A. In fact there is no contemplation whatever to hand over the A. I. S. A. to our merchant-brothers. Nor can we think of bringing about any radical change in its workings at the present moment. Sethji has only issued a cordial invitation to the patriotic section of merchants and commercial magnates in the country to take to Khadi concern, so that the A. I. S. A. would be well nigh able to give adequate thought for the cheapness and progress of Khadi on sundry lines.

MR. PODDAR'S EXAMPLE.

The example of Mr. Poddar at Calcutta is one to be followed by merchants in this connection, and I hope in every province patriotic elements will pay due attention to what Sethji has said."

Mr. Banker is now devising means to set up centres throughout the country. The Utkal Branch may shortly extend its field of operation to Sambalpur, the western-most corner of Utkal.

Mr. Banker will shortly make an extensive tour in Andhra.—United Press.

KARNATAK MOURNS HIS LOSS

Mr. Dabade Who Courted Jail Twice In Satyagraha Movement

(From A Correspondent.)

GULEDGUDD, April 13.

Mr. Anantrao Dabade a patriot of Karnatak and a staunch Congressman expired last night at 9 in his native village Goledgudd in Bijapur District.

Born in 1862 of a poor but noble Shroff family he joined the Indian National Movement in 1908 under the banner of Lokamanya and then Mahatma Gandhi. He was twice imprisoned in the Satyagraha Movement and it told heavily upon his health. He was set free before the expiry of his period. Since then, he had been almost bedridden. He leaves behind his old widow an only son and four daughters in particular and the whole province to mourn his loss. May his soul rest in peace.

DACOITS ARRESTED

GHAZIABAD, April 13.

A report says that three members including the leader of a gang of dacoits were arrested and that loaded six-chamber revolvers and country made pistols were recovered from their possession following a raid made by the police party in village Sihani, about 2 miles from Ghaziabad, where the dacoits were reported to be in hiding.

It is alleged that surprised by the police party the leader of the gang tried to shoot the sub-Inspector heading the party, but that he was promptly dispossessed of the weapon.

It is stated that the arrested persons had come from Bulandshahar to commit dacoity in the village.—A. P.

TYPHOID IN NAGPUR

NAGPUR, April 13.

Typhoid in an epidemic form is prevailing in Nagpur. The Municipal Chief Health Officer in a communique issued to-day warns the citizens against infection and urges upon them to take every precautionary measure possible specially in sanitation and water and to get themselves innoculated with cheap vaccines provided by the municipality and appeals to the citizens to report immediately the cases with a view to their being segregated.—A. P.

"Adding Insult To Injury"

Mufti Kifayatullah Demands Immediate Inquiry

Moulana Ahmad Saeed, Secretary Jamiat Ulamai Hind, Delhi wires:—

Mufti Mohammed Kifayatullah, President, Jamiat Ulamai Hind has issued the following to the press:—

The whole country, specially Mussalmans were anxiously waiting for the Bombay Government's communique regarding the tragic firing at Karachi. We are sorry to say that the communique is most disappointing and amounts to adding insult to injury instead of pacifying the deeply wounded feelings of Mussalmans.

CURTLY REFUSED

The action of the officers who were responsible for the terrible firing on an unarmed and peaceful gathering has been justified by the Bombay Government and an ordinary legitimate demand for an independent and open inquiry has been curtly refused. Leaders of Karachi have been challenging the Government that firing was wholly illegal, uncalled-for and that if Government considers it legal to any extent, they should atonce institute an open inquiry and clear their position. Indian representatives in the Assembly and the Council of State strongly criticised the firing and Government could not satisfy them.

"CHILDISH"

In these circumstances, it is childish on the part of the Government to think that the Muslim public opinion would be satisfied. On the contrary, we are afraid that this statement would further disturb and agitate the feelings of Mussalmans and their already wounded hearts would become totally disappointed and turn pessimist in respect to future action.

We therefore declare it once more in the most explicit terms that the present anxiety of Mussalmans can be removed only by an open and independent inquiry without any considerations with regard to its result. If Government is reasonable and far-sighted they should accept this demand immediately. Otherwise unavoidable natural consequences of this attitude would be most disasterous.

Scope Of Employment In A Newspaper Office

CALCUTTA JOURNALIST EXPOSES MISTAKEN NOTIONS

CALCUTTA, (By Mail.)

"A newspaper office offers employment not only to those who can write but to many others who have technical skill or business aptitude; if a newspaper requires a good editor or sub-editor, it stands in equal need of a good business manager, a good advertisement manager who knows among other things how to do publicity". In these words Sj. Mrinal Kanti Bose, President of the Indian Journalists' Association, explained the scope of employment in a newspaper office to a large gathering of students of the Bangabashi College, Calcutta, on the 9th instant. The Rector of the College Mr. G. C Bose presided.

Mr. Bose said in the course of his speech:—

POWER OF PRESS

"The question of a career for the educated youth of our country (and this is time of every country) is exercising the minds of the young and their parents and guardians. You expect to hear from me, I believe, my views as to the career of journalism. But I believe also that you are no less interested in the rapid rise of what has been called the Fourth State i.e., the Press. The Press is powerful in every country and among the great statesmen of the world you will find many who have been or are journalists, by profession. Despite the political limitations of India, accentuated by prevailing illiteracy, the Press is making rapid strides towards power and those connected with the Press are coming into prominence. The legal profession has so long monopolised the contribution to the ranks of our public men. The journalistic profession bids fair to play an ever more important role in the politics and economy of the country".

MISTAKEN NOTIONS

Proceeding Mr. Bose said: "There are many mistaken notions even among the educated people of our country regarding the functionaries associated with a newspaper. Thus not long ago an ex-Accountant General said things in a public meeting which suggested his notion there were only two individuals in a newspaper office, namely, the editor and the sub-editor. I shall name only a few of the functionaries of the editorial department. The editor (some papers have an Editor-in-Chief), the writers of leading articles (of whom there are several), the joint editor, the managing editor, assistant editors (of whom there may be several), the news editor, the library editor, night editor, sports editor, commercial editor, the dramatic critic sub-editors (of whom there are a good many in a big newspaper office) proof readers, and copy holders. These gentlemen work in the office. But attached to the editorial department are reporters. Their duty is to report important events of the town and the suburbs. They are supposed to be present everywhere so much so that no event of any importance, be it a tramway accident, a fire or a murder or the case of a man biting a dog (you know that when a dog bites a man the reporter need not be present) can take place except in the presence of the ubiquitous reporter. But I have not exhausted the list of the gentlemen who are associated with the editorial department. There are correspondents who must be in every important city, town, and every village. These correspondents are designated as "our correspondent", "our own correspondent" or "our special correspondent". There are again "lobby correspondents". Finally there are the news agencies. There are foreign correspondents in important cities like London, Rome, Berlin, Geneva and New York"

OTHER DEPARTMENTS

Mr. Bose then briefly described the functions of the persons associated with the editorial department of a newspaper. "There is another mistaken notion," continued Mr. Bose, 'namely that a newspaper office means its editorial department. It is not so. Next in importance or almost equal in importance are Manager's Department and the Advertisement Department. There are subsidiary departments like the block making departments whose business it is to make blocks for pictures which have come to be a feature of popular newspapers. Finally there is the large printing department. Quite a large number of people are employed in these departments."

'You must have heard,' continued Mr. Bose," that there are schools of journalism by the score in many countries in Europe and in the U.S.A. There are universities who give degrees or diplomas in journalism. It is not, however, generally known that many of these schools not only undertake the teaching of journalism strictly so called, theoretical and practical, they also got instruction in the art of advertising, newspaper management and lot of other things that have no connection with the ability to write. People trained in them may not be journalists technically speaking, but no newspaper can do without them. The failure of many Indian-owned newspapers is largely due not to the want of good editors but of good business and advertisement managers. The techniques of advertisement and management have to be learnt. Where can you learn them?"

FACILITIES FOR STUDY

Mr. Bose then described the facilities that exist for learning the various branches of newspaper work in other countries, in schools established for the purpose and in Universities, and not the least in the newspaper offices. Unfortunately very few newspapers in India give these facilities but they may be persuaded to offer them by University when the University itself has undertaken the teaching of and training in journalism in as many branches as it can.

In conclusion Mr. Bose discussed the prospect of journalism in this country and pointed out the folly of the attitude of leaving journalism in India in its present state of inefficiency on the ground that the inefficient journals do not pay adequate wages. "The standardising of inefficiency" Mr. Bose said, was the surest way to close avenues of employment." United Press.

IN FEARLESS DISCHARGE OF DUTY

Governor's Tribute To Political Agent Killed In Action

PESHAWAR, April 13.

Weather conditions make collection of precise information about Malakand situation difficult. There have been continuous rains since yesterday afternoon. According to information received here, hostile forces have evacuated Agra and are scattering but fuller information is awaited.

A "Gazette" extraordinary states: With deep sorrow the Governor announces the death in action on 11th inst. of Mr. Leslie William Hazlit Duncan Best, political agent, Dir-Swat-Chitral near Agra in Malakand agency.

It was thus that he met his death in the fearless discharge of his duty. By his premature death many have lost a valued friend of Government and the people, and an officer whose past record inspired great hopes for the future.

To his wife and child to Sir Norman (former Chief Commissioner of the Frontier) and Lady Bolton and all his family, His Excellency wishes to offer his deepest sympathy.

Mr. Best was the son-in-law of Sir Norman.—A. P.

Sir J. Bhore On Special Duty

NEW DELHI, April 13.

A communique announces that Sir Joseph Bhore has been placed on a special duty with effect from this afternoon for the purpose of representing India in London in connection with Their Majesties Silver Jubilee.

During his absence, Mr. Chaudhuri Zafrulla Khan has been appointed as temporary member of the Viceroy's Executive Council and will hold charge of the Railway and Commerce Departments. —United Press.

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Appeal For Tale Fire Sufferers

The Rohidas Dnyanoday Samaj has been informed officially by Dr. Anant Moreshwar Shrangarpure that the local committee which was working from January last has now been dissolved and a new Committee, the "Tale Jalit Sankat Niwaran Mandal" is formed. Dr. Shrangarpure and Mr. Ganpat Gopal Reesbood are appointed as Secretary and Treasurer. The Rohidas Dnyanoday Samaj thanks Dr. Dhabu and other gentlemen who served on the last Committee.

The Samaj appeals to the philanthropic public to send their contributions either to the President, Rohidas Dnyanoday Samaj, Noble House, Bombay No. 12 or to the Secretary of the above local Mandal

AMONG HUMANITY'S BENEFACTORS

Nowgong's Tributes To Mrs. Amrit Kaur

NOWGONG (Assam) April 13

Last evening the citizens of Nowgong presented an address to Shreemati Amrit Kaur at a mammoth meeting.

The address runs as follows:—"The historic fast which you undertook to rouse the sympathy of the entire Indian nation for our sufferings is an epoch-making event which will be remembered for all generations to come. If you see to-day rehabilitation of people, it is very largely due to the great help which emanated from you. Weak in body but mighty in your soul force, you staked your life to save thousands of brothers and sisters from horrors of starvation and death. By your grim resolve you have once more demonstrated to the world the great and ancient ideal of Indian womanhood. Your lofty patriotism, rare self-sacrifice and life dedicated to the service of suffering humanity have already entitled you to a place in the category of benefactors of humanity."—United Press.

INDORE HINDI SAHITYA SAMMELAN

Pandal Buzzing With Activities

INDORE, April 13.

The offices of the Hindi Sahitya Sammelan have been shifted to the Biscoe Park, Hukum Chand Nagar, which is thronged from morning to night with visitors, volunteers, workers and people intending to buy tickets. The tents pitched in front of the Sammelan pandal are buzzing with activities.

Messrs. Kisan Singh Chaura and Bari have been nominated delegates for the Sammelan by the Indian Branch of P E N Association of which Dr. Tagore is the President. Acharya Dhruva, Pro-Vice-Chancellor of the Hindu University, Benares and Pandit Ramkant Malaviya and Mr. Balkrishna Sharma are also attending the Sammelan.

Sjt. J P Srivastava having declined to preside over the Science Conference, Dr. Gorakh Prasad has consented to preside.

Her Highness the Maharani Saheba has consented to inaugurate the Mahila Sammelan.

Press reporters intending to attend the Sammelan are requested to apply immediately.—United Press.

PATNA BOMB EXPLOSION ARREST

PATNA, April 13.

Further enquiries by the police into the mysterious bomb explosion in Alamganj, Patna City, resulted in the arrest to-day of Mangal Singh, Mahant of the Gaighat Gurdwara wherein the tailor's shop in which the explosion took place on April 3, is situated.

It may be recalled that the keeper of the shop, Pannalal Ghosha, a young Bengalee, has been remanded to custody since the day of occurrence. Enquiries are proceeding and sensational developments are expected.—United Press.

Sangli State Ryots' Assembly

(From Our Correspondent.)

SANGLI, April 10.

The fifth session of the Sangli State Ryots' Assembly begins here on Monday the 13th instant. The session begins at 1 p.m. under the presidency of the Dewan Saheb.

Governor Inspects St. John Ambulance Brigade Overseas

Pays Tribute To Its Various Activities For Relief Of Sick And Injured

The Governor of Bombay inspected the St. John Ambulance Brigade Overseas on Saturday in the Elphinstone High School Compound and presented prizes to the successful candidates.

ANNUAL REPORT

The report of the institution for the past year showed:

During the year under report, 716 cases of accidents and sudden illness (373 on public duty and 343 on other occasions) were reported to have been treated, against 392 cases in the previous year, which shows an increase of 324 cases. Of these, 247 cases were treated by the Parsi Ambulance Division; 134 by the Hindu Division; 73 by the Jewish Division; 65 by the People's Union Division; 58 by the Muslim Division; 50 by the Bombay Cosmopolitan Division; 47 by the Parsi Nursing Division; 21 by the Radiant Club Division; 20 by the Ahmedabad Division and 1 by the Surat Cosmopolitan Division.

Transport was provided for 1030 patients and invalids, which shows an increase of 63 over the previous year. Of these 538 were removed by the Parsi Ambulance Division; 312 by the Muslim Division; 115 by the Surat Cosmopolitan Division; 27 by the People's Union Division; 23 by the Ahmedabad Division; 12 by the Hindu Division and the rest by other Divisions.

Four Divisions are equipped with Motor Ambulances, viz: 2 owned by the Parsi Division and one each by the Muslim, Surat Cosmopolitan and Ahmedabad Divisions. There is much scope for expansion of the work in this branch, if other Divisions also succeed in obtaining similar gifts. It is gratifying to note that the Surat Borough Municipality made a grant of Rs. 150 to the Surat Cosmopolitan Division for the year 1934, in appreciation of the removal work carried on by the Division in the city, thus recognising the utility of the Brigade work.

The governor then inspected the different corps and presented awards to the successful candidates.

GOVERNOR'S TRIBUTE

After presentation, the Governor in the course of his remarks paid compliments to the St. John Ambulance Brigade Overseas for their various activities for the relief of the sick and the injured in the city and said:

The work which you are doing is of great importance, not only in its direct benefit to the City of Bombay and to the other cities in which the activities of No. 3 District are taking place, but as a manifestation of good citizenship which it is desirable to foster and increase; and the annual parade is, I feel, an encouragement to other citizens to follow your example.

In the annual report which he has read, Mr. Punthakey referred to the remarks which I made last year when I said that the work which you could do in quieter times could be no less useful than in times of disturbance. You have given ample evidence of this during the past year, which has again been comparatively free from troubled events. As Mr. Punthakey says, there is in this City a constant succession of festivals and functions where large crowds gather, in which you have the opportunity of playing, and have played, a very useful part.

PLEA FOR MORE MOTOR AMBULANCES

At the same time I suggest that, the hope of the continuance of normal times, it behoves you to consider how far you can consolidate and still further spread the work which you are doing. I have discussed this question with the Commissioner of Police, and he suggests, as Mr. Punthakey does in his speech, that it would be an excellent thing for Bombay if it were possible for the Corps to increase the number of its motor ambulances. He added that it would be still better if such ambulances could be located in different centres of this vast City so as to cover the scattered areas, and he suggested that the Divisions in possession of them might even advertise their work still further than they do at present.

ENTERPRISING WOMEN OF BOMBAY

By no means the least part of the progress made in recent times on which I wish to congratulate the District is the increasing number of ladies who have joined the Nursing Division. I am very pleased to be able to thank them to-day, and I shall hope to hear that there have been many new recruits in the near future. We are justly proud of the enterprise and enlightenment shown by our women in Bombay, and I see no reason why this phase of the movement should not spread to other communities as well. Like General Sprawson, I believe that this will be one of the signs of the growth of civic sense.

I am glad to hear of the good work which has been done by the Surat Cosmopolitan and Ahmedabad Divisions, and I hope that the time will come when I shall have the opportunity of seeing something of them myself. It remains for me to thank each one of you for coming on parade to-day, and to congratulate you on your smart turn-out.

GOVT. MINISTERIAL ESTABLISHMENTS

Competitive Exams For Posts Of Assistants In August

NEW DELHI, April 12.

A competitive examination will be held on Tuesday, the 6th August 1935 to fill vacancies which are expected to occur for appointments as Assistants and clerks in the first and second Divisions of the Ministerial Establishments of the Government of India Secretariat and Attached Offices during the period from the 1st October, 1933 to the 30th September, 1937.

The number of vacancies which will occur during these two years is not definitely known at present, but in the first year three vacancies in the first Division and one in the second Division are anticipated. There may be also other unforeseen vacancies during the period in question.

Candidates will be placed in order of their merit in the examinations and will be offered posts as vacancies occur. Posts reserved for candidates of a particular community will be offered to candidates of that community in order of merit.—United Press.

FOUND UNCONSCIOUS ON ROADSIDE

An unknown Mahommedan male was found lying unconscious with a burn mark in his chest on Thursday evening opposite the Municipal Office at Grant Road.

A Police constable removed him to the J. J. Hospital where he died without regaining consciousness. None of his relatives has been traced.

Pending the report of the Chemical Analyser, the inquest was adjourned to April 23.

MYSORE DEBTORS' BILL

To Abolish Imprisonment For Inability To Pay Debt

BANGALORE, April 11.

After a consideration of the details, the Mysore Durbar has accorded its formal permission to Mr. K. T. Bhashyam for introduction of his private Bill abolishing arrest and imprisonment, for inability to liquidate debt, or in execution of the decree for payment of money.

The Representative Assembly will discuss the general principles at its June sitting of the Bill, entitled the Mysore Debtors' Bill. It will be formerly introduced in the December Session of the Legislative Council.

Mr. Shashyam's other Bill seeking the abolition of capital punishment in the State (which received the strong support of the Mysore Lawyers' Conference), it is understood, is still being scrutinised.

RANGOON CYCLISTS FEAT.

D. L. Nag, a Cyclist tourist from Rangoon, is now attempting to break India's record of 61 hours' nonstop endurance cycling. He received a tremendous ovation tonight on completing his first 28 hours, under unpleasant weather conditions.

He was fed with light food, biscuits, milk and lime juice by his companions on car. He maintains a slow pace pedalling confidently. The spectators line the entire mile circular route, the traffic on which has been voluntarily suspended during the test, which has been organised by the City Jayamaruti Gymnasium.

Dewan Sir Mirza Ismail accompanied by his personal staff left for Mysore to-day en route to Ootacamund for a three weeks stay.—A. P.

SIR M. YAKUB'S VIEWS

NEW DELHI, Tuesday.

Sir Muhammad Yakub has issued the following statement to the Press:—

"The news of the resignation of his Highness the Nawab of Bhopal from the Chancellorship of the Aligarh University has been received with utmost regret and concern. His Highness the Nawab of Bhopal has been closely connected with Aligarh since the days of M.A.O. College, of which he is an illustrious graduate, and the interest in the welfare of the institution taken by his Highness and his late mother, of blessed memory, has been most valuable and encouraging in the University since it was started. But still more regrettable is the attitude of certain mischief-makers who want to destroy and injure the reputation and good name of the University by connecting his Highness's resignation with some party feeling or disagreement in the body of the University Court.

If, on account of some personal reasons, his Highness the Nawab of Bhopal would insist on the acceptance of his resignation from the Chancellorship of the University, I am sure even then his Highness's interest in the welfare of his 'alma mater' will not suffer from a lack of enthusiasm and with the help of his Highness himself, any of the Muslim Rulers, like His Exalted Highness the Nizam, his Highness the Nawab of Bahawalpur and his Highness the Nawab of Rampur, may be approached to accept the Chancellorship of the great centre of the Muslim education and learning.

Reflections On The Aga Khan Tournament

(BY SHORT CORNER)

AN INTERESTING STAGE.

With the elimination of most of the so-called "Rabbits" of the Tournament, an interesting stage has been reached in the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament. The standard of hockey witnessed during the week was quite up to the Aga Khan Tournament, there being some really fast and exciting games. Before reviewing the week's games, however, I want to discuss one of the rules of the Aga Khan Tournament, viz., Rule 17, which says, "Twelve tickets will be sent to each club to be used by the eleven players and the Secretary. These tickets will admit members of teams free to the first-class enclosure until such time as the team is knocked out, when they may be exchanged for a season ticket at half-price.

I feel that the latter part of the rule does a great injustice to local teams and players. Whereas upcountry teams are paid a part of their expenses, local teams have to pay half price for their tickets, after their elimination. It is ridiculous to make even those teams eliminated in the tournament proper to pay half price for the renewal of their tickets. One of the ways to improve one's play is by watching good teams play and instead of helping the players to see games they are making it difficult for them to do so. In former times the players' tickets could be utilised throughout the tournament even if the team was knocked out in the preliminary rounds. Are the Committee moving with the times? I fail to understand what branch of mathematics says that 4|8 is half of 7|8. A season ticket costs Rs. 7|8 and players have to pay Rs. 4|8 for renewal. Rather funny.

THE GAMES

Now for the matches Friday before last saw the biggest surprise created among hockey fans and that was by the defeat of the G. I. P. Railway, the conquerors of the powerful Bombay Customs, by the 'Times of India". What is more, the Pressmen were full value for their victory. Many who did not witness the game, thinking it would be a one-sided affair, would not believe the result when told by their friends that evening. I can advance two reasons for the down-fall of the railway, first their over confidence, and second their method of reshuffling the team. Overconfidence has been the downfall of many a team and I am sure, the railwaymen allowed themselves to suffer from superiority complex. The railway powers, included Pinto and Loveday,—two good forwards—in place of Pearson and Francis but these two had never played with the team this year and consequently combination suffered. Team-work has a great deal to do and only by playing together can it be improved. Eleven sound players put together for the first time will find it difficult to beat eleven mediocre men who have been playing together. Consequent to the early and unexpected exit of the railway, the financial success of the tournament will receive a great set-back, as their meeting with the Customs was looked forward to by one and all and hence it would have attracted a record crowd. However it is all the uncertainty of the game.

Saturday before last there were two games down for decision, the first the replay between the Young Sports and St. Andrew's High School and the second between the Lusitanians "A" and the Indo-Portuguese Association. The St. Andrew's School included more school boys in their team and as a result were beaten by a decisive margin of three goals. The school boys deserve credit for having kept the Young Sports from scoring in the initial half. By the way, Umpire Harris gave up a greater part of his stage actions when he supervised the game. The second game of the evening was more interesting than the first. The Lusitanians "A" had to go all out to beat the Indo-Portuguese Association. A 2—1 victory for the Lusitanians is not very encouraging and I doubt their ability to survive the next round. Abraham was the best man in the Portuguese team.

On Monday, the second string of the Lusitanians made short work of the Royal Indian Navy. From their showing against the B.E.S.T. Sports Club in the Gwalior Cup Tournament, I expected them to fare better than they did. They were beaten by five goals to two. There are many who believe that the B team is a better pack than the "A" and this belief was strengthened when they got the better of the Young Sports on Wednesday by 3—2. The game was fast and exciting and extra time had to be played for a decision. In fairness to the Lusitanians, it must be said that they were lucky to have won. The Young Sports have themselves to blame for their defeat as their forwards failed to take their opportunities. D'Cunha and Pereira are two good forwards and the latter was responsible for some good work on the right flank of the Young Sports. A. Lobo and Braganza showed up best for the Lusitanians and were mainly responsible for the victory of their side.

The Bombay University beat the B.E.S.T. Sports Club by three goals to one on Tuesday after a fairly good game, which was marred by some hard and wreckless hitting. The two who were solely responsible for this were Gidney of the University and Pantes of the B.E.S.T. George Fernandes of the B. E. S. T. possesses good speed but lacks experience and should develop into a fine left-winger. Gardner is another of the Tramwaymen who impressed me while Fonseca at left-back showed fine judgment and intercepted neatly and cleared cleverly. Elias D'Souza, of the University, showed clever stick work and controlled the ball well. Jaffer of the University and Smith of the B.E.S.T. can hardly be termed players on their showing in this match.

The umpiring of matches has improved slightly but yet it can hardly be called satisfactory. There are omissions galore. Am I to believe that the Umpires are keeping to the spirit of the game? I have been hearing a great deal about Umpires keeping up a regular time on their whistles but how can this be helped? If players commit mistakes they must be pulled up if not their mistakes will develope and instead of Umpires helping to improve the standard of hockey, they will be ruining it.

NAWAB OF MANAVADAR ILL

May Not Accompany Hockey Team To New Zealand

The Nawab of Manavdar, the captain of the Indian touring side to New Zealand, is ill and may not make the trip.

The Parsi Water Polo team which defeated the Europeans in the finals of the Quandragular Tournament on Friday.

SYED AKBAR HUSSAIN CHALLENGED

Hyderabad Champion Offers Start In Long Distance Swim

Jaganatham, a champion swimmer of Hyderabad who has several endurance swimming feats to his credit, has issued a challenge to Syed Akbar Hussein, the Hyderabad Marathon swimmer who recently swam a distance of 14 miles in a little over 5 hours at Bombay, says the Secunderabad correspondent of "The Madras Mail".

Jaganatham set up a record in the Hussain Sagar Lake when he remained in the water for 29 hourse. He is willing to concede 450 yards to Syed Akbar Hussain in a long distance race and is prepared to start for Bombay on hearing from Syed Akbar Hussain that he has accepted his challenge.

Jaganatham is 26 years of age and is employed as a cleark in the Hyderabad Public Works Department.

ENDURANCE CYCLING ATTEMPT FAILS

Bengali Gives Up On Medical Advice

BANGALORE, April 13

Dhirendralal Nag, the tourist cyclist from Rangoon abruptly abandoned his attempt at breaking India's non-stop endurance cycling record having completed only 44 hours and 55 minutes. The existing record is 61 hours and 15 minutes.

The weather was particulrly oppressive and the cyclist was showing signs of extreme lassitude. The medical authorities who examined him strongly advised him not to pedal further lest he collapses. As he got down from the cycle he was overtaken by fatigue and was removed to hospital—A.P.

PERRY REGAINS LOST FORM

Defeats Shields In Straight Sets At Palm Springs

LONDON, (By Mail).

F. J. Perry gained another victory over F. X Shields, the American Davis Cup Player, beating him 6-3, 7-5 in the semi-final of the Palm Springs Invitation TXournament in mail week. It was his second success over Shields in successive weeks. In the final Perry will meet either Jack Tibdall or Len Patterson.

On the Riviera Miss Kathleen Stammers was beaten 6-3, 6-3 by Mme. Mathieu in the final of the Beau Site tournament singles. It was Mme. Mathieu's fourteen consecutive win in the event.

In the mixed doubles Mme. Mathieu and Lotan beat Miss Stammers and F. Matejka 6-3, 8-6; and in the women's doubles Mme. Mathieu and Miss M. A. Thomas beat Miss Stammers and Mlle. Goldschmidt 6-1, 7-5.

Miss Helen Jacobs defeated Miss E. M. Dearman 6-2, 6-0 in in the final of the women's singles of the Egyptian Championships at Alexandria. Miss Dearman fought pluckily, but Miss Jacobs was superb in all departments of the game Miss Dearman and A. Martin-Legeay, however, won the mixed doubles, beating Miss Joan Ingram and R. Journu 6-4, 6-3.

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The following are the figures of Income and expenditure for the Months of November, December and January, 1935:—

	Expenditure	Income.
November, 1934	2,448- 8-9	2,879-11-3
December, 1934	3,060-14-11	3,664- 5-2
January, 1935	2,982- 2-7	3,991- 8-0

Sports Jottings From Here And There

Upheaval Continues In Bombay Hockey World

(BY J. C. MAITRA.)

Officials and Umpires at Logger-heads

The question of umpiring which has been agitating the local hockey circles for some time past, still remains unsolved. All attempts at a rapprochement between the two contending parties, namely, the officials of the Bombay Provincial Hockey Association on the one hand and the leading lights of the Whistling Fraternity in hockey on the other have been thwarted by "the Mighty Atoms of Waudby Road." Perhaps the man in the street—is player, umpire and spectator—is not aware where the epi-centre of the trouble lies. He is, therefore, liable to fix the blame on one or the other side without knowing full facts. I propose to enlighten him on the point.

B. R. A. Shows Improved Standard of Supervision.

It is a well-known and admitted fact that since the Bombay Referees' Association came into being a few years ago, they have handled the supervision of games, both hockey and football, in a fairly satisfactory manner—much better, in fact, than the pre-Association days. Lapses there have been, as they are bound to be, for a perfect umpire is neither born nor made There have been voluminous criticisms by players, spectators and even the Press as are common to all matches and tournaments. But these were all forgiven and forgotten after the heat of the contest was over.

Where The Epi-Centre of Trouble Lies

In the present instance, the argument arose not so much over the efficiency of the umpires as is generally the case, but over their appointments. I do not for a moment think that the B. P. H. A. would have bothered their heads at all over it—for, had they not received satisfactory service from the B. R. A. this season—if Bombay Gymkhana had not raised the question in an uncomfortable and uncompromising way. The moot point in the latter's contention was, and still is, that some of the gentlemen whose names were suggested by them should be entrusted with the whistle in the Aga Khan Tournament, even though they may not be members of the B. R. A. or certified umpires of any recognised Association.

B. R. A.'s Spirit of Compromise

To this the B. R. A. naturally objected. They said that they were perfectly willing to admit into their fold all those gentlemen who have been officiating in the Aga Khan Tournament for many years and allow them to supervise games according to their abilities without putting them to further examination or test. But that would not satisfy the Mighty Atoms. These gentry evidently seem to consider themselves above such a petty institution as B. R. A.

Of course, the B. R. A. could not see their way to agree to such a proposition. If they were to allow their trained and certified umpires to officiate with people who either consider it below their dignity to subject themselves to the rules and judgments of an established and authoritative institution like the B. R. A., or who are not competent enough, they would surely lose all their hold and prestige among the sporting public.

Is It Just And Fair?

Then there is the ordinary umpires' point of view to be considered. Would it be right and fair to ask him to stand aside, after he has done all the drudgery and "donkey work" in the early rounds of the Tournament, and put up some of the "Big Guns" who are apparently out-of-practice, in the interesting stages of the contests? It is no wonder that some of these "experienced hands" murder good games through sheer lack of keenness due to training. Is it just to the players? Well, I have noticed this iniquity perpetrated on players and umpires alike during the Western India Lawn Tennis Tournament as well, which is also run by the Bombay Gymkhana. I have no doubt this is going to happen in this year's Aga Khan Tournament.

B. P. H. A. Becomes The Target Of Attack

The members of the Bombay Referees' Association having refused to be dictated to by the Powers-that-be, the B. P. H. A. upon whom the Aga Khan Tournament Committee have laid the onus and the blame of finding umpires after causing the upheaval in the whistling world, have sought all directions to find suitable men to do this thankless task. The result has been that men have jolted along the Azad Maidan with an unresponsive whistle between their teeth, to the utter ruin and destruction of matches and teams. There has been a constant clamour from players and spectators for better supervision.

Horrible Massacres And Comic Tragedies

I was requested by some of the officials on both sides to bring about a compromise, if possible. But how could I when the root cause was irremovable? A somewhat similar situation had arisen in Calcutta last year. The differences were soon made up, as the spirit of compromise prevailed on both sides. Here until the real spirit prevails, I am afraid the local hockey world will remain subjected to the sights of horrible massacres and comic tragedies.

Aeroplane Crashes And Their Causes

Don'ts For Flying Students

(BY SPRUCE.)

Flying has ceased to be dangerous. It is very rare nowadays that we hear of engine or structural failure, but crashes are not wanting. It is a pity we have had a number in India recently and in the majority of these, the causes of the accident have had only to be guessed, except for the usual "loss of control".

Are these crashes due to the lapse of caution, not observing the 'right way for once" or can they be attributed to the susceptibility of the pilots in question even to slight shocks? Whatever it be, it needs explanation and prevention if flying is really to progress.

I have watched pilots with but an hour's flying land in the middle of the aerodrome and taking off in the same run without returning to the edge of the aerodrome, not a little realising what may happen if the wind should suddenly fail. Some of them have come to grief, others have had anxious moments, neither is pleasant nor conducive to the progress of flying. If flying schools really mean to impress upon the public mind the safety of flying, they should see that the "don'ts" the pupils are taught are not ignored and deal severely with lapse of caution in every phase of flying, and bring home to the pupils that aeroplanes cannot be expected to be fool-proof if one does not stop fooling with them. "Caution" and "no risks" are the watchwords of flying.

The other side of the question, viz., the susceptibility to shocks, is nonetheless important. I have observed many a pupil coming in the right way to land but with a sudden failure of the wind at a few feet from the ground get alarmed, stall and crash or at least make a heavy landing. I have also watched others in identical circumstances calmly open the engine and take another round of the aerodrome. We cannot fail to see that in the former instance the pilot was easily overwhelmed by something which he did not expect, the failure of the wind. I may say he was easily susceptible to shocks resulting in loss of control and was not able to rectify matters when he could have done.

Many of these young men hope to be professional pilots one day when other people's lives will be in their hands and the least that will be expected of them will be the capacity to face emergencies, a reasonable amount of immunity from shocks. For though they may not be wanting in flying hours, occasions may arise when only calmness and presence of mind can save them and their charge.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY

St. Patrick's Defeat Kirkee United

Losers Go Down Fighting In Well Contested Game

St. Patrick's made their bow in the Aga Khan Tournament on Saturday but the faces of Pitcher Hannah, Lawrie Fernandes and Blake were missing from the team. The new comers were Hugh, Abbas Khan, and O. Nazareth. The Karachi men had great vocal support and when Tellis shot wide from a difficult angle there was a roar of disappointment. Abbas Khan made a good attempt to score off a pass from the centre but Merchant saved in fine style. Kirkee then took a hand in the attack and Karachi had to face a short corner, which proved abortive. Up and down play followed until half time was called, the game never reaching great heights during this period.

Although St. Patrick's made determined efforts to score, the Kirkee defence broke up several dangerous rushes, until a solo run by Tellis put Hugh in possession of a nice pass which the latter converted. K. Nimal threw away a golden opportunity when he missed an open goal which left the crowd gasping. A long pass down the centre was chased by Hugh who beat the Kirkee backs for possession to net the second goal.

RESULTS:

St. Patrick's	2 Goals
Kirkee United	Nil

The following are the teams:—

ST. PATRICK'S (KARACHI)

Karanjia: M Fernandes and I Fernandes: A D'Costa, P Mendes, and F P Fernandes: M D'Costa, Abbas Khan, Hugh, O Nazareth and J Tellis.

KIRKEE UNITED

Meachant: Phillips and Naidu: Chinadore, Ruganath and Edmund: Dadge, K Nimal, M Gidney, G Nimal and Motee.

UMPIRES: Messrs. K S Lynn and James.

MONDAY'S MATCH 5-30 P.M.

Kirkee Ordnance S C vs Brijraj Young Men.

BATTERED AND BURNT ALIVE

NAGPUR, April 13.

The Chanda correspondent of the "Hitwada" says, a case of human sacrifice has been detected by the Ahiri Zamindari, where a 'maral' has been battered and burnt alive.

The case is being put up for commitment proceedings in the court of the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Sironcha.—United Press.

BARODA DURBAR AND SILVER JUBILEE

BARODA, April 13.

In connection with the celebrations of Their Majesties Silver Jubilee, the Government of Baroda have declared May 6 and 7 as public holidays.—United Press.

NEW YORK COTTON UP BY 18 POINTS

Effect Of Reports Of Drought In Texas

GOLD AND SILVER STEADY AND GRAINS FIRM

BOMBAY, April 13.

On Saturday, cross-rates moved within a narrow range.

NEW YORK COTTON FIRM

New York cotton market ruled firm on reports of drought in Texas and favourable political news from Stresa.

GOLD AND SILVER VERY STEADY

London gold and silver ruled very steady.

WHEAT AND LINSEED FIRM.

Wheat and linseed were firm. Metals were closed.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE STEADY

The London Stock Exchange was closed to-day. The New York Stock Exchange was steady.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(July 1935.)

New York, April 13

Previous closing	11.57
To-day's opening	11.66
Difference	+.09
To-day's closing	11.75
Difference	+.18

LIVERPOOL COTTON

(July 1935.)

Liverpool, April 13

Previous closing	6.32
To-day's opening	6.38
Difference	+.06
To-day's closing	6.38
Difference	+.06

BROACH EXPECTATION

July-August ..... Rs. 235

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

New York, April 13

Cotton displayed considerable steadiness to-day with prices generally showing an upward tendency following reports of drought in Texas coupled with favourable political news from Stressa. However the advance was checked by the uncertainty with regard to the cotton loan plan and processing taxes although good undercurrent demand sustained the advance.

Trading in July commenced at 11.66 i.e. 9 points higher than the previous closing. The market rose on fairly good foreign and local buying together with higher Liverpool advices while reports of the continuance of dry weather in texas caused further buying and covering with July gradually rising and closing at 11.75 with a rise of 18 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, April 13

The following were the opening ranges.

May (11.50/11.49) 11.59/11.59
July (11.56/11.56) 11.66/11.66
October (11.23/11.22) 11.35/11.33

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, April 13

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.

American March (6.40) 6.44
American July (6.34) 6.38
Egyptian March (8.05) 8.08
Egyptian July (8.04) 8.08

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, April 13

10-45 p.m.

Broach July-August moved between Rs. 233-12 and Rs. 235-8 at night. The rate at 10-45 p.m. was Rs. 235-8 with New York closing futures 18 points up.

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, April 13

Silver opened steady at Rs. 73/9, 80/12 and 74. Trading displayed continued activity on heavy speculative buying and covering influenced by encouraging China cables and prices rose rapidly but the higher level attracted some profit taking and selling.

London advices were also quieter as a result of which prices lost ground partially and closed steady at Rs. 73/10 80/13 and 74/3.

Gold opened steady at Rs. 35/12/6, 35/13 and 35/14/3. The market was moderately active on better enquiry but there was little doing but later in the session with franc displaying comparative steadiness prices improved and closed steady at Rs. 35/13/9, 35/14/3 and 35/15/3.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON.

New York, April 13

Previous closing	4.84 3/4
To-day's opening	4.85
To-day's closing	4.84 5/8

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, April 13

Previous closing	4.84 13/16
To-day's opening	4.84 1/2
To-day's closing	4.84 5/8
Difference	—.00 3/16

FRANC RATE

London, April 13

Previous closing	73.34
To-day's opening	73.25
To-day's closing	73.26
Difference	—.08

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, April 13

London sxchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.84-1/2 and remained practically steady with slight variations. The closing rate was 4.84 5/8.

Franc opened at 73.25 and then slightly fell to 73.21 but eventually recovered to 73.29 but closed at 73.26.

LONDON SILVER

London, April 13

The market closed uncertain

	Last price	To-day's price
Forward	31 5/16d	31 5/16d.
Spot	31 7/16d.	31 3/8d.

LONDON GOLD

London, April 13

Gold per ounce (£7-4-1) £7-4-2 1/2

DISCOUNTS

London, April 13

3 months (9/16 to 5/8 p.c.) 9/16 to 5/8 p.c.

4 months (5/8 to 11/16 p.c.) 9/16 to 5/8 p.c.

6 months (11/16 to 3/4 p.c.) 5/8 to 3/4 p.c.

CROSS RATES

London, April 13

3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay (1-6 1/8)	1-6 1/8
Paris on Bombay (5.52 1/2)	5.52 1/2
New York on Bombay (36.56)	36 56
Berlin on Bombay (0.91 1/2)	0.91 1/2
London on Shanghai (1-7 1/8)	1-7 5/16
London on Milan (58.25)	58.21
London on Kobe (1-2 1/16)	1-2 1/16

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, April 13

Liverpool wheat opened firm with May at 67, July 69-1/2 and October 71-1/2. More interest was displayed today by foreign and local interests owing to unfavourable crop reports from abroad with fairly good business passing.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, April 13

Chicago wheat opened steady with May at 1.00-5/8. Trading was fairly active on some commission house and foreign buying influenced by reports of unfavourable weather.

LONDON MARKETS

London, April 13

The following were the rates at 3-30 p.m.

METALS

Tin (£226 3/4 buyers £227 1/4 sellers Firm) closed

Lead (£12 3/16 buyers £12 1/4 sellers. Very steady) closed

Electrolytic Copper (£35 1/2 to £36) closed

Glasgow (£70) £70

TEA

Indian Pekoe (0-9 1/2) 0-9 1/2
Indian Pekoe higher (1-0 1/4) 1-0 1/4
Ceylon Pekoe (0-10 3/4) 0-10 3/4
Ceylon Pekoe higher (2-6) 2-6

JUTE

Crop April-May (£17 13/16 sellers) £17 13/16 value
Dunlop April (£20 1/4) £20 1/4
Lightning April (£18 3/4) £18 3/4

RUBBER

Spot (5 5/8) 5 5/8 paid and buyers
April-June (6) 6 paid and value

LINSEED

Linseed Bombay April-May (£12 3/16 sellers) £12 3/16 sellers
Linseed Calcutta April-May (£11 9/16) £11 9/16
Linseed La Plata (£9 1/2) £9 7/16
Groundnuts Coromandal (£14 9/16) £14 1/2

BROWN BOLD LINSEED

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds' Association.)

Bombay, April 13

	Rs.	a.	p
Rates at 9-0 a.m.	6	13	0
Rates at 12-0 noon	6	14	0
Rates at 3-0 p.m.	6	13	9
Rates at 5-30 p.m.	6	14	3
Rates at 6-30 p.m.	6	14	6
Rates at 8-30 p.m.	6	14	6
Rates at 9-30 p.m.	6	14	3

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, April 13

	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat May	4	8	3
Linseed May	6	14	3

The tone was strong.

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, April 12.

Broach A/M. Op. 231 3/4; Highest 234 1/4; Lowest 230 1/2; Closing 234 1/4.

Broach J/A. Op. 226 1/2; Highest 229 1/2; Lowest 225 1/2; Closing 229 1/2.

Broach A/M. 1936 Op. 218; Highest 220 1/4; Lowest 215 1/2; Closing 220 1/4.

Oomra May Op. 200 1/2; Highest 203 1/2; Lowest 200 1/2; Closing 203 1/2

Oomra July Op. 199 1/2; Highest 201 3/4; Lowest 199 1/2; Closing 201 3/4.

Bengal May Op. 133 1/2; Highest 135 1/2; Lowest 133 1/2; Closing 135 1/4.

Bengal July Op. 135 1/2; Highest 137 1/2; Lowest 135 1/2; Closing 137 1/4.

Teji-Mandi for Broach J/A. 1935 (30-6-35) Rs. 19

Teji-Mandi for Broach Settlement (21-4-35) Rs. 6 1/4

Tender:—	Broach.
10-4-35	100
Total to date	700

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, April 13

General Motor (dol 29 1/8) dol 29 1/8

Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 11 1/4) dol 11 1/2

U S Steel Common (dol 30 1/4) dol 31

U S Steel Preference (dol 78 3/4) unquoted.

INFLUX OF FOREIGN CAPITAL

Weakening Effect On Discount Rates

(Special Cable).

LONDON, April 13.

On the money-market good use was made of clearing bank accommodation owing to increased payments for Treasury Bills over these maturing and the Easter currency demand. The Influx of foreign capital seeking temporary employment owing to international currency disturbances had a weakening effect on discounts with the result that the average rate of this week's issue registered another slight decline.

TENDERS FOR TREASURY BILLS

Tenders for rupees one crore of three months Government of India Treasury Bills will be received at the offices of the Reserve Bank of India in Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, and Rangoon, and at the branches of the Reserve Bank in Cawnpore, Lahore and Karachi, up to 1 p.m. standard time (except in the case of Rangoon where they will be received up to 1 p.m. local time) on the 16th April 1935.

Bills will be of the following denominations, namely, Rs. 25,000; Rs. 50,000; Rs. 1,00,000; Rs. 5,00,000; Rs. 10,00,000 and Rs. 50,00,000.

Each tender should specify clearly the nominal value of the Bills required and the price per cent which the tenderer is prepared to pay, expressed in rupees, annas, and quarter annas only.

Successful tenderers will be required to make payment and take up their Bills on the 18th April, 1935.

A tender may be for the whole of the amount offered for tender, or for any portion thereof which is a multiple of Rs. 25,000. The minimum amount for which a tender can be made is Rs. 25,000. The amount of the tender or tenders submitted by any Bank, individual, etc., at any place where tenders are received, must not in the aggregate exceed the amount offered for tender.

If the total of the tenders received is in excess of the amount offered a proportionate allotment will be made. These allotments will, in all cases, be in multiples of Rs. 25,000, the minimum being Rs. 25,000, and in order to effect this, the Bank reserves to themselves full discretion to allot a higher or lower percentage, or to make no allotment, to individual tenderers as may be appropriate.

The Reserve Bank of India reserves the right to reject the whole, or any part, of any tender without assigning any reason.

A Treasury Bill will be paid on maturity only at the office from which it was issued.

For the present, intermediate Treasury Bills will not be sold by Government except to the Reserve Bank of India for the purpose of replacing maturing bills in the Issue Department. The amount of such transactions will be published weekly.

(Advt.)

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES

Bombay, April 13

	Extra Sprfine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M G—					
Bengal U P	... 144	139	135	132	
Panjab	... 144	139	135	132	
Rajputana	... 145	140	136	133	
Oomra No. 3	212	209	206	202	...
C P No. 1	230	227	224	220	...
C P No. 2	220	217	214	210	...
Broach No. 2	... 243	239	235	230	
Punjab-Ame	... 273	269	265	260	
Surat	... 323	319	315	310	
Rajpipla	... 323	319	315	310	
Navsari	... 328	324	320	315	

NEW YORK COTTON

Bombay, April 13.

On Friday the New York cotton futures market was nervous and irregular. Prices declined on long liquidation. Recent heavy covering weakened the technical situation and diminishing hopes of loan announcement's until planting completed induced profit-taking. There was some buying by Wall Street operator but operators are not inclined to take a bearish view. The present decline may be carried further but we think it advisable to buy on declines.

The market opened at a decline of 8 points but recovered 7 points from the opening level and July was quoted 11.63 at this level there was heavy long liquidation which depressed prices by 21 points from the highest level but again rallied on renewed buying. The market closed at a net decline of 7 to 2 points. Spot cotton prices closed 10 points down at 11.80c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was quiet and closed at a decline of 6 points. Spot cotton decline 5 points at 11.95c. per lb.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. July Highest (10-8 a.m.)	11.63—01
N. Y. July Lowest (1-23 p.m.)	11.42—22
Liverpool July Highest (10 a.m.)	6.40+03
Liverpool July Lowest (3-35 p.m.)	6.32—05

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

Liverpool.—Although market may be forced higher, think it best not to buy. Are not confident of higher prices yet.

Liverpool.—Decline owing to natural reaction. Lancashire yarn market more cheerful. Spinners' takings for the week are 60,000 bales.

Liverpool.—Liquidation. Scarcity of buyers Disappointed American cables. Bullish.

New York.—Early covering. Wall Street buying. Trade bought on recessions. Worth Street more active.

New York.—Technical position weakened by shorts covering. Feeling is less confident. Loan decision likely to be deferred. Dust storm unfavourable to cotton and wheat. Scalping market.

New York.—New loan plan will not be announced till planting is over.

Messrs. E. J. Schwabach and Company of New York have sent the following cable:—

New crop loan plan will only be declared after planting is completed.

As indicated yesterday's cable. wheat rose by three cents a bushel in Chicago. We expect some profit taking at this level but both wheat and cotton areas severely affected bad weather conditions.

Silver continues strong. Expect some further rise in shares particularly mining but market lethargic.

Messrs. M and B Stern state:—

The market hangs between the threatened mill strike in New England in U. S. A. accompanied by the deluge of protest from domestic mills over the continuance of the processing tax and the imminence of the announcement by the Government of 12 cent loan on new crop. Weather in Texas continues still dry and dust storms are reported Anxiety over the "Pool's" holdings of over 2 lacs bales in futures continues in view of the advocated reconversion into spots.

Garside estimates U. S. A. mills consumption during March at 485,000 bales which is believed to be satisfactory in view of the complaining trade reports. Boom prices in silver have revived inflationary hopes but financial opinions differ hereon, though expansion of currencies is expected. A better view is apparent over the European political situation. Dunbrad street reports sustained activity during March. A latest message from Washington reports that the leading Senator having stated that the President is unlikely to announce 12 cent loan until after the planting season is over. With conflicting reports from Washington we are inclined to realise part profits on upturns with a view of replacing on setbacks

Wheat: Another short winter crop in U. S. A leaves a precarious supply position there. Australia and Canada have little to export except on their own prices. Relatively smaller crop and reduced stocks place Argentine to demand competitive prices following an unsatisfied demand from the Far East Outturn in Europe and Russia are smaller than earlier estimates and therefore the statistical situation should slowly force up prices.

Summer Time: Owing to the fact that the Summer Time Act will be in operation in Great Britain from Sunday, the 14th April, until Sunday, the 6th October, and the United States Daylight Saving Bill (in so far as it affects New York) will only be in force from Sunday, the 28th April, until Sunday, the 29th September, the Directors have decided that from Monday, the 15th April, until Friday the 26th April, and from Monday, the 30th September, until Friday, the 4th October, the Liverpool Cotton market will be opened at 10 a.m. and closed at 4-30 p.m. each day.

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Bombay, April 13.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a decline of one point with July 6.36 on Friday. There was heavy general profit-taking and local selling in sympathy with easier New York curb and lack of confidence in current price level. Later on there was short covering in response with good New York advices which attracted further support but profit-taking and straddle selling was followed by discouraging New York advices. The market closed at a decline of 5 to 6 points. Middling American spot cotton prices closed 10 points up at 6.65d. per lb.

INDIAN COTTON.

East Indian cotton futures market was easy and closed at a decline of 10 points. At the close May was quoted 5.73, July 5.71 and October 5.70.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Egyptian Cotton futures market was quiet with increased selling. Sakels futures closed 6 to 8 points lower and uppers futures were 4 to 7 down.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET.

There was increased buying in the Alexandria market. Sakels futures closed 10 to 13 points and Ashmouni futures advanced 20 to 27 points.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Apl. 12.

May 1935	11.50—06
July 1935	11.57—07
October 1935	11.24—02
December 1935	11.32—03
January 1936	11.36—02
March 1936	11.42—04
Middling Spot	11.80—10

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, April 12.

May 1935	11.45—06
July 1935	11.53—03
October 1935	11.21—06
Middling Spot	11.95—05

NEW YORK.

New York, April 12

New York, 10 55 a.m.—	
May 1935	11.46
July 1935	11.52
October 1935	11.20
New York, Noon Call—	
May 1935	11.45
July 1935	11.50
October 1935	11.18

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York Apl. 12.

	Bales
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	8,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	5,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	11,000

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London. Apl 12.

T. T. London on.—	
Berlin	12.02
Amsterdam	7.18
Brussels	28.57
Madrid	35.37-1 2
Milan	58.25
Berne	14.95-1/2
Paris	73.34
Prague	115.62
T. T. London on New York	
Closing rate	4.84-13/16

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool Apl 12.

	10-12 a.m Quotations	To-day's Price
April 1935		6.43—05
May 1935		6.33—05
June 1935		6.35 —05
July 1935	6.36	6.32—05
August 1935		6.22—05
September 1935		6.14—05
October 1935		6.06—06
November 1935		6.02—06
December 1935		6.03—05
January 1936		6.03—05
February 1936		6.03—05
March 1936		6.03—06
Middling Spot		6.65+10

SHARE BAZAR

Some Firms In Difficulties

Bombay, April 13.

The Share Bazaar remained closed to-day, forward as well as cash business.

It is reported that about four members of the Stock Exchange are in financial difficulty and attempts are being made to settle their liabilities.

The Securities market also remained closed to-day and 3 1/2 per cent paper is nominally quoted at Rs. 90|5.

The creditors of the firms involved have met together to find out some solution as the sum involved is reported to be about 6 to 7 lakhs.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Apl. 12.

F. G. F. SAKELLARIDIS:—

May 1935	8.02
July 1935	8.02
October 1935	8.00
November 1935	7.97
January 1936	7.97
F. G. F. Spot	8.35

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Apl. 12.

BROACH.—	
Fully Good (Good Staple)	5.75
Fine (Good Staple)	5.90
Superfine (Good Staple)	6.05
OOMRA.—	
Fine (No. 1 Staple)	5.75
Superfine (No. 1 Staple)	5.90
Choice (No. 1 Staple)	6.05
BENGAL.—	
Good	3.76
Fully Good	3.83
Fine	3.96
SCINDE.—	
Fully Good	3.86
Fine	3.93
Superfine	4.06

SEEDS.

London, April 12

Linseed, La Plata Hull C.I.F. ton, April sellers £9/10/0.

Linseed, Calcutta London C.I.F. ton Apl./May sellers £11/11/3.

Linseed Bombay London C.I.F. ton Apl./May sellers £12/3/9

Rapeseed, Toria (Hull/Cont.) C.I.F ton, Apl/May sellers £12/7/3.

Castorseed. Bombay Hull C. I.F ton. Apl./May sellers £11/16/3.

Cottonseed. Bombay Hull C.I.F. ton No offers

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET

London, April 12.

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25.

C and F Calcutta per cwt 6/6 Apl./May nominal.

C and F Bombay per cwt. 6/ Apl./May sellers.

C and F Karachi per cwt 6/3 April/May sellers

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Apl 12.

Wheat, Rozario Santa Fe parcels April sellers 24/7-1/2.

Wheat, Barletta Russo parcels, April sellers 25/0

Wheat South Australian, parcel April sellers 28/0

NEW YORK COFFEE MARKET

New York April 12.

Fair Rio Coffee No 7 quality 9-7 8

LONDON METALS.

London Apl. 12.

	£
Copper Brazilers	45-1/2
Yellow Metal	37-3/4
Spelter Hard Indian Brands	13-1/8
Corrugated Sheets 24 Gauge	12-3/4
Tin English Ingots Liverpool F O. B	226-1/2

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London April 12

Bank Bills 3 months market rate 0.9/16 per cent to 0.5/8 per cent.

Bank Bills 6 months market rate 0.5/8 per cent to 0.3/4 per cent

Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate 2 per cent

Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate 2.1/2 per cent to 3 per cent.

Interest Day to Day Loan 0.1/4 per cent to 0.1/2 per cent.

Interest 7 Days Market Loan, 0.1/2 per cent to 0.1/2 per cent.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, April 13.

Following a decline of 7 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 231. for Broach A/M. delivery and improved to Rs. 231/12 on short covering. At this level there was heavy realising which depressed prices to Rs. 229/8. Broach A/M. 1936 delivery was quoted at Rs. 221/8. The undertone of the market was quiet but at lower levels there will be increased demand.

Liverpool market was due to open at a rise of 2 points but opened firm at a rise of 6 points which influenced good demand in the local market and prices recorded sharp rise. Liverpool market closed at a rise of 9 points and the local market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A/M Rs. 236/8
Broach J/A Rs. 232/12
New Broach A/M 1936 Rs. 224/8
Oomra May Rs. 206/4
Oomra July Rs. 204/8
Bengal May Rs. 137
Bengal July Rs. Rs. 139

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS

Bombay, April 13

Bengal Superfine	154
Bengal Fine	144
Bengal F G	139
Sindh-Punjab Fine	144
Sindh-Punjab F G	139
Wardha-Hingt	229
Nagpur Savner	231
Pundhurna	216
Yeotmal	215
Arvi	214
Ellichpur	212
Berar	206/207
Khamgaon	208/210
Mulkapur	204/206
Khandesh	201/204
Jalna/Sailu	201/204
Burwah/Sanavad	211
Broach Fine	247
Punjab/American	275
Punjab/American mix	255
Cambodia	305
Miraj/Sangli	...
Compta Good	280
Bagalkot	...
Kampala	367
Busoga	365
Jinja	339

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, April 13.

The local silver market was erratic to-day following a rise of 3 cents in Montreal silver futures. New York silver market was also strong. In the local market prices recorded a sharp rise and Chaitra delivery advanced to Rs. 81/8 while Vaishakh was quoted at Rs. 74/12. At this level there was heavy selling which resulted in a sharp decline of one rupee. The undertone of the market was firm and all declines are likely to bring in new buyers.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Ready silver	73	12	0
Chaitra delivery	80	13	0
Vaishakh delivery	74	2	0
Ready gold	35	12	6
Chaitra delivery	35	13	0
Vaishakh delivery	35	13	9

NEW YORK SILVER

New York, April 12.

Spot silver prices were raised to-day by 2 3/4 cents to 68 1/2 cents.

MONTREAL SILVER FUTURES

Montreal, April 12.

May	69.25—3.00
July	69.90+3.00
September	70.65+3.00

LONDON SILVER.

London April 12.

Silver—Market uncertain.

Spot	31-5/16
Forward	31-7/16

LONDON GOLD

London, April 12

Gold Bars Fine per oz. £7-4-1

EXPORTS OF GOLD

Bar gold of the value of Rs. 24,75,875 was shipped from Bombay to Europe by the s.c. 'Strathaird' on Saturday. The whole consignment was booked to London, optional New York, Paris or Amsterdam.

The total value of gold exported from Bombay since Great Britain went off the gold standard now amounts to Rs. 2,26,83,29,092.

Democratic Swaraj Party In A Fix

To Wind Up Or To Continue?

Jayakar Asked To Join And Give Lead

BOMBAY, April 13.

Important developments are expected to take place in the Democratic Swaraj Party politics whose Executive Committee will be meeting in Bombay to-morrow to consider the resignation of Mr. N. C. Kelkar, from the Party's presidentship and the future of the Party.

Considerable interest is being attached to the meeting in view of the fact that Dr. B. S. Moonje and Mr. M. S. Aney are attending the meeting by special invitation.

WHY HE RESIGNED

So far as the resignation of Mr. Kelkar is concerned, it is understood that it is not due to any disagreement with the colleagues of the Party but due solely to the general disgust he felt for public life. Though the question of finding his successor is before the meeting, it is understood that the more important issue is about the future of the Party.

While one section is for the closing of the Party, a large section seems to favour the continuance of the Party. There is also a third section which advocates the amalgamation with the Congress Nationalist Party of Pandit Malaviya.

But except Mr. Kelkar's resignation no question can be finally disposed of without convening a general meeting of the Party. However, to-morrow's meeting is expected to give a definite lead on the various issues.

WILL JAYAKAR JOIN?

The importance of to-morrow's meeting is enhanced by the rumour current in Party's circles that Mr. M. R. Jayakar is likely to join the Party. Enquiries made by the "United Press" indicates that Mr. Jayakar is being persuaded to join the Party, by influential members and also by Dr. Moonje and Mr. M. S. Aney and even to accept the presidentship vice Mr. Kelkar and guide the destinies of the Party, should the continuance of the Party be decided.

WIRE TO KELKAR

It is understood that Mr. Kelkar who is reported to be leading a retired life at Deoghad at present is wired by Dr. Moonje, Mr. M. R. Jayakar and others to attend to-morrow's meeting.—United Press.

Inquiry Must Be Instituted Into Karachi Firing

SHAFI DAUDI WARNS GOVT. OF SERIOUS REPERCUSSIONS

(From Our Correspondent.)

PATNA, April 13.

Mr. Shafi Daudi, M.L.A. in a statement to the press in connection with Karachi firing says:

"Government have committed a great blunder in refusing to institute an impartial enquiry as suggested during discussion on the adjournment motion in the last session of the Assembly or as suggested by that most sincere and outspoken patriot Sheikh Abdul Majid Sindhi. I have done my best to impress upon the authorities in the Government of India not to fail in their duty to find out the truth of the matter. Their insistence on the one-sided version of the executive, of the police and military authorities who are involved in the firing can, on no account, be said to be a proper procedure.

NO FOUNDATION.

That a pretext for communal friction and trouble arises in Karachi if the inquiry was instituted has no foundation in fact. Muslims and Hindus in that locality are working hand in hand to alleviate the suffering of the distressed. I have no doubt, it will create serious repercussions in the country and Government will have to rue the day.

WHY THEY BURKE IT.

The attitude of the officials must have only one effect, that is, that the case of officials is weak and that they are not prepared to stand the searchlight of an impartial inquiry."

IF PUBLIC INQUIRY IS DENIED

"Muslims Should Not Participate In Jubilee Celebrations"

LUCKNOW, April 13.

Maulana Qutbuddin Abdulwali of Firangi Mahal has made an appeal to the Muslims not to participate in the King's Silver Jubilee celebrations as a protest against the Government of India's rejection of the united demand for instituting a public enquiry into the Karachi firing and upholding the action of the local authorities.—A. P.

Bombay Film Party In Rewa Bus Smash

ABOUT A DOZEN INJURED AND REMOVED TO VICTORIA HOSPITAL

REWA, April 12.

A serious motor accident, resulting in injuries to about a dozen of the members of the Adarsha Chitra (Film) Ltd. of Bombay and complete smash of a bus, is reported to have occurred at a place near Govind Garh on Rewa-Govind Garh Road in Rewa State.

It appears from the account that the party of the artistes while proceeding towards Govind-Garh laks to take the out-door scenes for their first picture, the tyre of one of the rear wheels suddenly burst and it resulted in the complete wreckage of the bus and injuries to its occupants. The injured persons were immediately removed to the Victoria Hospita, Rewa, where they are reported to be progressing.—United Press.

COMMUNAL UNITY AND KHADDAR

Rajen Babu's Message To Punjab

LAHORE, April 13.

Babu Rajendra Prasad who left this place last night for Chapra stays there for about a week and then leaves on the 20th April for Jubbulpore to preside over the A.I.C.C. meeting.

Prior to his departure the local Congressmen presented him with a purse of Rs. 550 and an Address in which they expressed regret at his illness having marred his programme. Mr. Zutshi, the Provincial Congress President, presenting the purse hoped that Babu Rajendra Prasad would be able to devise means for removing party differences in the Punjab Congress.

MESSAGE OF KHADDAR.

Babu Rajendra Prasad said he had hoped to carry the message of Khaddar, Harijan uplift, Hindu-Muslim-Sikh unity and rural reconstruction throughout the Punjab but was prevented from doing so by his illness. He hoped that he would be able to pay a second visit but meanwhile in offering his apologies to all the Congress workers in the Punjab for whatever inconveniences caused to them by his illness, he hoped that they would settle their party differences because the rest of India looked to the Punjab to be united. India's problem would be solved if the Punjab solved her own problems.—A. P.

AGARWAL MAHASABHA & WOMEN'S CONFERENCE

JUBBULPORE, April 13.

It has now been definitely decided to hold the 16th session of the All-India Agarwal Mahasabha at Jubbulpore on April 27, 28 and 29. Mr. Mool Chand Agarwal, Editor of the "Viswamitra", Calcutta, has consented to preside over the session.

The session of the All-India Women's Conference will also be held at the same time here under the presidentship of Shrimati Parwati Devi of Delhi.—United Press.

INCENTIVE TO SIND INDUSTRIES

KARACHI, April 13.

To give incentive to the manufacturers of Sind Industries, it has been decided to arrange a number of "Fairs" which are usually held here in harvest times, so that the producers may put their articles for exhibition and sale.

Brisk propaganda in this connection to revive all the dead industries is being carried on.—United Press

Baroda, April 13.—Hon. Col. Wier, Resident at Baroda and A.G.G. of Gujerat States is proceeding home on leave from the 17th April and Col. Evans Gordon will take charge during the period of leave.—United Press.

PUNJAB HINDUS WELCOME RAJEN BABU

Appeal To Him To Mend Congress Attitude Towards Award

LAHORE, (By Mail).

Criticism of the Congress policy from the anti-Award angle in the Punjab was presented to Babu Rajendra Prasad, Congress President, on the day of his arrival here in the course of an address given to him on behalf of the "Hindus of the Punjab." The address after eulogising Babu Rajendra Prasad's great services to the country and his work for Bihar Earthquake relief said:—

We the Hindus of the Punjab who are second to none in their loyalty to the cause of the country and the Congress most painfully take this opportunity to respectfully represent to you that the Congress prestige and influence in this Province has suffered a rude shock owing to certain policies and methods of the Congress which require an immediate revision and overhauling if ever we mean to revive its power and popularity.

The Congress neutrality resolution with regard to the Communal Award which strikes at the very roots of Indian nationalism by perpetuating the pernicious principle of separate electorates, which is obnoxious to all causes of justice, fairplay and democracy and which permanently subordinates the Hindus and Sikhs of the Punjab to an inflexible, unalterable Muslim majority, has caused a deep soaring ulcer in our hearts which needs an immediate soothing balm to heal it.

We hope you will try to mend the Congress policy in the light of the above criticism.

Before concluding we once more reiterate our hearty appreciation and recognition of your noble sacrifices and join the national welcome given to you."—A.P.

"OXFORD GRADUATE" ARRESTED

Goswami Who Had Served As Karachi Municipal Sweeper

KARACHI, April 13.

Amal Goswami, the "Oxford Graduate" who had served in the local Corporation as a sweeper and was responsible for the split in the local labour circles was arrested.

The accused is alleged to have committed a breach of trust and misappropriated some money as a result of which the proprietor of a boot shop where he was serving lately, lodged a complaint with the police against him.—United Press

Prize winners of the Women's Industrial Institute conducted by the Social Service League, Bombay, (Girgaum Branch).

WOMAN RULES LEGISLATURE: Mrs. Roberta West Nicholson of Indiana who became one of the few women who have presided over the Indiana House of Representatives. She was called to the rostrum during the temporary absence of Edward H. Stein, Speaker, and wielded the gavel during the passage of three bills. Mrs. Nicholson is the only woman member of the Indiana Legislature this session.

ON THE 14TH ANNIVERSARY OF HIS CORONATION.
Attired in the richest of his robes, Pope Pius XI, is seated on a throne borne aloft by white gloved members of the faithful, during the 14th anniversary of his elevation to Catholicism's highest office. The occasion was one of great pomp and pageantry.

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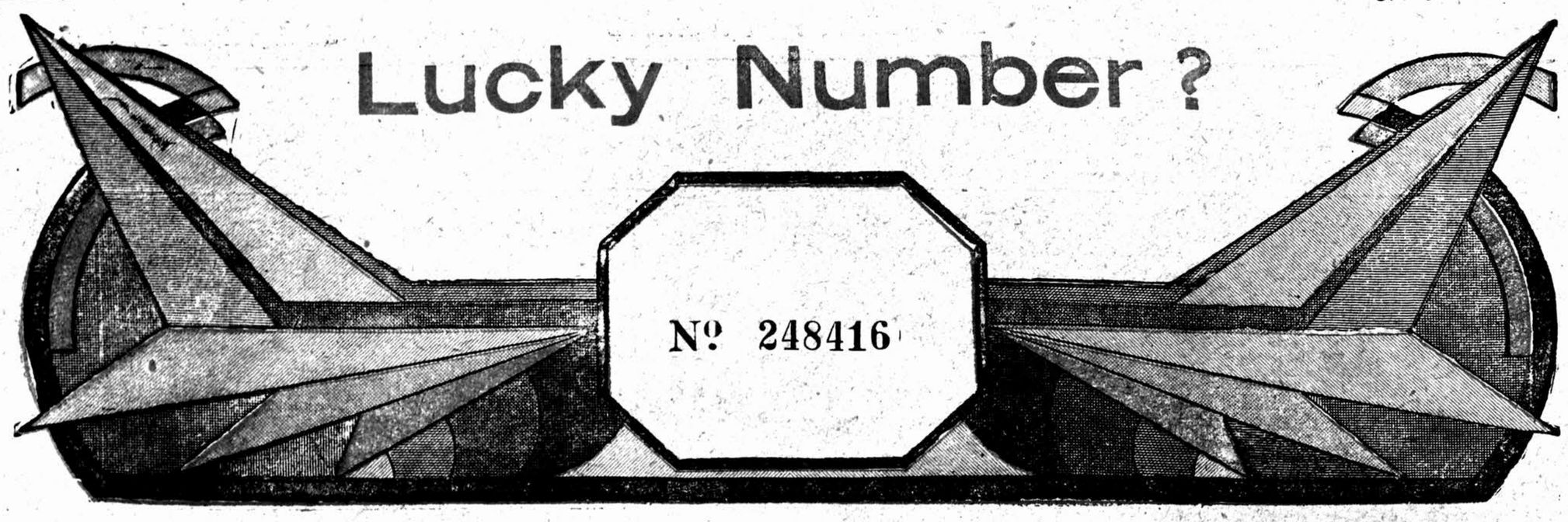
REGD. NO. B. 1065.

Sunday, April 14, 1935



Sunday Chronicle

Lucky Number Scheme

37

Readers stand to get

Rs. 500

For

March Lucky Numbers

See (Page 29)

We undertake to buy this copy from You for Rs. 100/-, Rs. 50/- Rs. 25/-, Rs. 10/-, or Rs. 5/-, if it bears one of the "LUCKY NUMBERS".

Lucky Number Scheme

Each copy issued during the current month will bear a number on the last cover page. Thirty-seven of these Numbers have been selected by us and these numbers are deposited in a sealed cover with the Central Bank of India Ltd.

After the last issue of this month the envelope will be opened and the Numbers will be published in one of the issues of the next month.

The price of the copy will be stated against each Number and those who return the copies bearing these "Lucky Numbers" will receive from us the stated price We shall buy back the copies at the following prices:—

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4	„	„ 25 „
10	„	„ 10 „
20	„	„ 5 „
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